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CLAYTON COLMAN HALL.

1847-1916.

In the passing of Clayton Colman Hall on May 21st, 1916, this Society has lost one of its most loyal, active and zealous members, who for thirty-five years brought to its councils a mind singularly acute and analytical; as Chairman of the Publication Committee and later, after the death of Dr. William Hand Browne, as editor of the *Maryland Archives*, he did work of the highest value to the Society.

Born in Baltimore, August 24, 1847, the son of Thomas William Hall and Elizabeth Stickney (Ward) Hall, his early education was obtained largely from private tutors and from private reading. At the age of fifteen he began active business life in the counting room of a mercantile house, though his habits were then and continued to be, those of a student. In 1897 he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Maryland; and from 1881 to 1883 he pursued advanced courses in physics, mathematics and political economy at the Johns Hopkins University, and in 1902 he received from that institution the degree of Master of Arts, *causa honoris*.

In 1876 Mr. Hall made an exhaustive study of the various Great Seals of the state, as a result of which the present Great Seal was restored to the original design adopted 1632. The

results of this investigation were embodied in a paper on the Great Seal of Maryland, which was published by the Society as Fund Publication No. 23. Mr. Hall published in 1902 his "The Lords Baltimore and the Maryland Palatinate," originally delivered as a course of lectures at the Johns Hopkins University; he edited "Narratives of Early Maryland" and was the general editor of "Baltimore, its History and its People."

Mr. Hall was by profession an insurance actuary and had been since 1878 actuary to the State Insurance Department of Maryland and in addition has rendered other important public services.

JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE FROM ANNAPOLIS TO CHERBOURG.

ON BOARD OF THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION, 1 AUG.
TO 6 SEPT., 1811

DAVID BAILIE WARDEN

(Continued from Vol. XI, p. 141.)

When the ladies get rid of sea sickness we shall pass our time agreeably. Last evening I was alone at the tea table. I amused myself with reading, and I have rummaged the Cabin and ward-room for books. I read everything. It is an old remark that no book is so foolish in which something useful may not be found. I have again perused your Excellent letter; I know not whether, in all respects, I shall be able to follow the advice it Contains. The happiest state is certainly that of marriage, of seeing oneself beloved by a lovely woman, who Equally partakes of the joys and sorrows of her husband; who, by her conduct, rouses none of the unhappy passions of envy, suspicion, or jealousy, and who, loving and beloved is alive to every thing that interests him; who feels for the unfortunate, and has Courage to bear up against accidents which no prudence can avert.

A few years ago, I had imagined that happiness resided only in a retired Cabin; in a shady wood, through which run a crystal stream; and that riches were not only useless, but the cause of half the ills which torment families. I now think that it is necessary before marriage to be in some degree independent and, if this opinion grows upon me, it is more than probable that I shall die an old bachelor. Life passeth like a shadow, and I fear that Independence will not be within my reach before I am too old to marry. It is now thirteen years since I adopted the U. States as my Country. If I cannot be useful to her by marriage I will endeavour to act in other respects like a good patriot. Your good opinion of me I highly prize; That of others, which you mention, is gratifying. I love that friendship, which without noise, steals upon the Affections, which, tho' often silent, is no less sacred and solemn, which mellows by time, and becomes unchangeable. It requires some experience in the world to be able to distinguish between a real and pretended friendship. Extravagance of praise excites suspicion as much as excess of Calumny. Even the most interesting women are not without little failings. The greatest proof of your friendship for me was not to be displeased when I once told you freely my opinion on a subject concerning which we did not agree, but I must not indulge in reflections of this kind, which would transform my journal into an Ethical discourse.

9th Aug. This morning I rose at four o'clock to attend the Levee of *Aurora*, which was grand and beautiful beyond description. It was to this magnificent Spectacle Dr Franklin invited some Parisian Ladies, to whom it had never been exhibited. It seems impossible to see the sun Emerge, as it were, in refulgence from the bottom of the Ocean, without feeling a high degree of solemn pleasure. The setting sun today was uncommonly beautiful. The Clouds tinged with lively colors, seen from our Cabin windows, seemed alternately to rise from, and sink into the waters.

M^{rs} B. has experienced a Severe loss. She had two mocking birds, one of which Escaped from the Cage, into the Cabin, the windows of which were open, it flew to one of them, where it

perched. I crept thro' the other window to prevent its Escape, but failed in the attempt. It flew to the water, and unable to return, it perished in the waves. It had just Commenced to amuse us with its infinite variety of notes.

I dined today with the officers of the Ward Room, with whom I am much pleased. The dinner was good, the soup, called *mock turtle*, excellent, and we indulged in Anecdotes & pleasures over some bottles of Madeira & claret.

It is not permitted to smoke a Segar except in the forecastle, or on deck near the prow. Sometimes in the Evening, I indulge this habit which *Swift* calls a scurvy one, which the celebrated *Burke* said was the delight of Dutchmen. It has its pleasures; it excites a pleasing influence over the Animal spirits; as I Experience, in a fine evening, seated on the bowsprit, thinking of my absent friends, or admiring the ship ploughing the murmuring sea.

11th Aug^t. Last night the gale was strong accompanied with rain, and it continued till this morning. We sailed at the rate of nine Knots per hour. The temperature of the water has decreased 5° which indicates that we are not in the Gulph stream. Today we found another curiosity—a flying fish, which fell upon the deck. It is of a roundish form its length is about a foot; that of its wings, four inches. The Seamen eat them, and say that they have an agreeable taste; that they can fly the distance of two hundred yards. This species seems to form a line between its own tribe and that of birds.

12th August. This day the wind carried us along with the rapidity of nine Knots per hour. It began to blow during the night and there was much lightning, and thunder, which, at Sea, have an Awful Effect. The wind ceased and the Contending foaming waves seemed ready to swallow up our vessel. They dashed thro' our port holes, and, for the first time, we were obliged to put on the *dead Lights*. I was reading the affecting story of *La Roche* to Mrs. Baldwin who was reposing on her Couch, when a Sea filled the after gallery, and wet the *femme de chambre* a modest girl, from head to foot. I could not refrain from laughter; and I know not how the emotions

excited by the pathetic tale were so suddenly suppressed. The waters were carried by the wind into the air, and fell in thick rain. Before Evening "the sun looked in his beauty from the clouds and laughed at the storm." Then sunk beneath the western waves, and the storm renewed its force, and continued till the morning (13th Aug^t) when a sail approached us, and the men were called to Quarters. In the Course of five minutes our beds, cots and trunks were removed, and everything prepared for action. It was a Merchant Ship, which afforded a fine spectacle, as she glided over the swelling waves. The great motion of the vessel has again made the ladies sick. Physicians speak lightly of this malady which to some is really distressing, a Constant Sickness, and a disposition to regurgitate is a real malady; and tho it is probable that no means can prevent its attack, still some may be found to alleviate its pains. It seems to depend upon a mechanical action of the system, created by the sinking and rising of the vessel, and is the same species of malady which is felt by some in the act of swinging. Some Individuals are more disposed to it than others. I am never sea sick. I can walk on the quarter deck in the roughest weather, and our first Lieutenant, though he has been many years at Sea, is subject to nausea and retching, when the motion of the vessel is Considerable. I am convinced that it is best to stay on deck as much as possible, but there is a strong disposition to keep in bed. One of Our sheep, after some hours of mournful bleating expired, the turkies, geese, and fowls, have a sad appearance. The goat insists that she has a right to our Cabin—poor Creatures! they are not in the place destined for them by nature. Man and the hog are the only animals which thrive and fatten on board a ship. There are 450 "Sons of the Sea" on board, and most of them have a very healthy appearance. Hume observed, and very justly, that man is a bundle of habits—nothing but habit can reconcile a man to this Life of hardship & privation. Dr Johnson said wittingly, that no Individual ought to become a sailor, who can find means of getting into a prison. And certainly, most prisons have comforts, which are not found on board a ship. The more however,

that I see of human life, the more I am pleased with the allegory of *Socrates*, pleasure and pain are different in their nature. Their faces look different ways, but Jupiter has so linked them together, that he who lays hold of the one, draws the other with it. A sail came in sight steering for the United States. The Captain sent Lieut. Reed on board, to ascertain her name and news from Europe. It was the *Samuel* Capt. *Cowan*, 41 days from *Plymouth*, bound to *Norfolk*, having on board Mr Lescallier, Consul General of France for the United States, and several other French passengers. Mr Reid brought us an English newspaper, which, tho' it contained no important news, amused us for an hour. What Entertainment would the American Journals Afford, if we received them daily. Many things are not valued until they are out of our reach. A vessel with swelling sails bore down upon us. Capt. Hull sent his boat on board, in which I went with the first Lieutenant. It was a ship named the "*Mador*" of New Bedford from Cadiz, Commanded by Captain Hitchie whom I knew, at Paris, as one of the unfortunate men whose vessels & cargoes were Confiscated. I am Charged with the prosecution of his Case, and we were glad to meet each other so unexpectedly. I had discovered him to be a very honest man, and yet, the underwriters have refused to pay the Expences incurred by his detention at Paris, and by a sum advanced, for entering a legal Appeal before the Council of State, which a Celebrated Lawyer, on account of the picture I drew of the misfortunes of the Captain, who lost his private *adventure*, which was to afford Comfort to his wife, and Eight Children, engaged to Conduct without one sous of profit to himself. The captain informed us that Marshal *Soult* had arrived opposite Cadiz, with a reinforcement of 24,000 men, and that he had summoned the city to surrender.

17th Aug. This day we reached the banks of Newfoundland, where rains, or mist almost always prevail, occasioned by the Condensation of the vapors of the Gulph stream, by the action of the cool air of Newfoundland. Here, the water is of a light blue, or azure color; and it is several degrees cooler than that

of the Ocean, the banks depriving it of a portion of its Caloric. These banks extend from 41° to 51° of Latitude, and from $48\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, to 53° of Longitude. The waters are of different depths, from 24 to 70 fathoms.

18th Aug^t. We spoke two Schooners employed in fishing upon the banks, of about 70 tons burthen. One English, the other American. And an Officer of our frigate went on board of one of them, and bought some cod fish, which was to us a great luxury. Our Captain and first Lieutenant caught several by throwing a line from the frigate which afforded me an opportunity of ascertaining their temperature. An incision was made in the belly of the fish when it was still living, sufficient to admit the thermometer which indicated 40° when the depth of the water was 25 fathoms, the temperature of the air 66° and that of the water 60° .

19th Aug^t. During a Calm I amused myself with another Experiment; that of ascertaining the temperature of the water at a considerable depth. I took an Empty bottle which I corked, and let down by the Lead line, to the depth of 60 fathoms the Cork was forced in by the pressure of the water and consequently the bottle filled. I found its temperature to be 40° when the water near the Surface was 61° making a difference of 12° , a boat was Employed to ascertain the velocity and force of the Current, which afforded me a fine opportunity of repeating the Experiment. I sunk the bottle to 50, and afterwards to 40 fathoms; and the temperature of the water at each of these depths was 50° while on the surface it was 64° .

Captain Ellis, of the Royal Society of London, ascertained, by means of an instrument called a *bucket Sea Gauge*, that Marine water, at the depth of 3900 feet was 53° of fahrenheit, when at the surface it was 84° making 31° of difference of temperature, at the depth of 5,346 feet, which is Equal to a mile and 66 feet. His Experiment was made in the middle of the Torrid Zone.

Colonel Williams, who was a fellow passenger with Dr Franklin, ascertained that the water, out of Soundings, at the depth of 34, 40, or 60 fathoms, was no more than 6° colder

than that on the Surface, and that the animal heat of fishes, at 46 fathoms, was 16° Colder than the water on the surface, and he supposes that the Animal heat is of the temperature of the fluid in which it lives, and therefore, that it is 16° colder than that near the surface.

The water of the Surface was 52° that of the fish 37° . If the Sea water were heated, by the heat of the sun only, it would be Colder in proportion to its depth; but the internal heat of the earth, diffuses itself through the water, and may explain the reason why the temperature was constant, 53° from 3,900 to 5,246 feet.

This discovery of the Coldness of water at a great depth, if not of great utility, may be employed to serve the purposes of Luxury, Cold baths, and cooling wines.

This day the Captain made his Crew exercise with powder.

After the smoke had ascended to the height of 100 feet or thereabouts, it assumed a Circular form, and whirled round for several minutes, presenting a very beautiful appearance and just above Mrs B's head with whom I sat on the topsail. Was not this Ominous! If it were not for sea sickness, she says that she might be pleased with a Sea faring life, and the roaring of Cannon.

20 August. I again repeated my Experiments on the temperature of the water during a Calm. The Sea was unruffled. A bottle well corked, and let down to 30 fathoms, gave 50° of temperature at 20 fathoms, 50° at 20 fathoms, 47° at 15, the pressure of the water was not sufficient to force in the Cork, at 18 fathoms it was pressed in, and the temperature was 48° . A *demi John*, which was let down with a pot, for trying the Current to the depth of forty fathoms, brought up water of the temperature of 47° . The temperature of the water, at the surface, was in one spot 59° in another 58° . This difference was doubtless occasioned by a Current which run W. S. W. one half knot per hour. Therefore the difference of the temperature of the water at the Surface, and at 18 or 40 fathoms, was 11° or 12° . The place where I made these Experiments in the presence of Mr Page, the 2^d Lieut of the frigate, was nearly

One hundred miles beyond the outward Edge of the great bank, in the Ocean water. The temperature of the Air was 60° .

22^d. This day we saw two sail steering for the U. States. To avoid us, they sailed as Close as possible to the wind, which induced us to believe that they Came from some port of France. In the evening we spoke a brig 2 days from Newry in Ireland, bound to Portland. The Captain had no news; we have a fine breeze; the ship sails eight knots per hour, which, after three days Calm is a pleasant Circumstance.

Mrs. B. has lost the other mocking bird, which much afflicts her. Its death was probably occasioned by eating water melon which was somewhat decayed. It is extremely difficult to preserve this bird at sea, and I do not so much regret that I did not bring two with me, which were offered by Mr Ricketts, of Alexandria.

24th. We spoke a vessel from Ireland, but did not hear distinctly what the Captain said, except that he came from that Country, and that an English Squadron had sailed for the U: States. His accent was Scotch, he asked "How the Americans came on," which question indicated that he believed our frigate to be English. The American flag was hoisted, which must have surprised him.

25. We have a fine breeze; the frigate goes nine miles per hour. It rained much last night. In the Evening the weather was mild. The moon shone in Splendor. We were amused with the sailors playing at what they called *goose*, on the upper deck.

They were afterwards summoned to quarter at nine o'clock, to accustom them to place the lanterns, and to prepare for action, in the night. this they did in the Course of a few minutes, with order and in profound silence.

26th. This morning we discovered two brigs steering to the westward, at the distance of Cannon shot.

26th. We have had a glorious breeze. The ship has run 10 and 11 miles per hour. In 24 hours we have made five degrees of Longitude. We have about 25° to run, so that if the present

wind continues, we shall, in a few days, reach the port of our destination, but *Neptune* is whimsical in his Government of the waves, and uniformity is not to be expected for more than a day.

27 Aug. The wind has ceased, and the ship is terribly tost by the waves, which require many hours to subside.

After the commencement of the calm the ladies and Mr Barlow are again sea sick.

28th Aug^t. Last night we had a violent wind, and a heavy rain. We split our top sail. I went on deck after midnight to view the Sea, which round the vessel seemed to be a sheet of fire. This luminous appearance is owing to phosphorescent bodies. The sailors say that it is not seen except when the wind is from the South.

28 Aug^t. We are again favored with a fine breeze. The weather is so Chilly, that we find it useful to shut the Cabin windows.

This day a Swarm of Dolphins played round our Ship. This to a Roman would be a good omen; a small bird light on our rigging a proof that we are near land. It must have been carried to sea by some strong wind. John Mason has put it in a Cage; from fear & fatigue it is almost tame.

31 Aug. We sounded & found bottom in 95 fathoms water. The weather was pleasantly cool.

1 Sep^t. Sounded in 65 fathoms water. Land was seen from the Topmast; I went aloft and had a Distant view of it. Several vessels were in Sight. We spoke one of the British Gov^t Cutters the Captain of which said that there was no news.

3^d Sep^t. We are detained in the Channel by Contrary winds; which may prevent us from reaching *Cherbourg* for several days. This morning, opposite *Torbay* I counted 60 sail. Last night there was an Eclipse of the moon which Amused us for an hour or two. My happiness was also eclipsed, my beautiful little squirrel swallowed a nut which stuck in its throat & It poured forth lamentable moans. The steward with his finger pressed it into the Stomach. It felt relief for a moment, but soon renewed its moans, which it continued all night; I

despaired of its life As I feared that the nut would inflame its stomach; and that it could not be dissolved by the Gastric juice. this however, was affected during the night, and in the morning it became as gay and as healthy as ever.

6 Sep^r. We passed the English blockading Squadron off Cherbourg, the Captain despatched a boat for a pilot, which brought him on board, and we were conducted into the *road*. The *Yellow flag* was hoisted, the signal for Quarantine which must be performed until examined by Officers of the Board of Health. One of them came alongside accompanied with the Amer. Consul M^r Chautereyne, who made Enquiry concerning the time of the departure of the vessel from the U: States, and received the bill of health in a vessel containing vinegar.

At eleven o'clock the same evening, the Commissary of police accompanied with M^r Chautereyne, came to inform us that we were at liberty to disembark. Before our debarkation we fired a Salute, which was returned by the Admiral's Vessel. The next morning I accompanied Captain Hall to visit Contre Admiral *Troude* on board the *Courageux* a ship of 84 guns of 1,500 tons burthen having 700 men on board. There are two other frigates in the Road The *Iphigénée* and *Prolonais*, and three Corvettes, the *Diana* of 26 guns, & the *Railleux* and *Précieux*. Each of 18 Guns. The Admiral received us with great politeness, and took much pains in pointing out to Captain Hull some improvements in mounting Carronades, by means of which one half the number of men fire them twice faster than in the ordinary way.

When the Minister left the *Constitution* to disembark, a salute was fired. The Sailors stood in rows on the yards, and gave three cheers, which had a fine Effect. We repaired to the *Hotel L'Angleterre* with Captain Hull and M^r Chautereyne. I visited the Superior Authorities of Cherbourg.

The American Consul gave us a Splendid dinner. His lady is at Paris, with the vain hope of Curing a Consumption of the lungs, by means of regimen, and the aid of medical advice.

Captain Hull, M^r Chautereyne, M^r Morres and Myself dined with the Contre Admiral *Troude* on board the *Courageux*.

The dinner and wine were Excellent; There was port from the Cellar of General *Prevost* who commanded at Martinique.

The Admiral is a frank pleasant man. He drank Captain Hull's health, and gave us a toast "The United States," One of his *Etat Major* spoke Good English. The admiral brought us ashore in a boat of his own invention 27 feet long, and 7 broad; having 14 oars, 14 feet in length.

I employed my leisure hours in visiting the curiosities of the place.

With Mrs. Barlow & Mrs. Baldwin I visited the *Tivoli* of Cherbourg, situated on a rising Eminence. The entrance is well shaded and leads thro' a narrow avenue ornamented with a row of trees on each side. Between two hedges there are spots, where visitors, during summer may breakfast. Each rural Saloon is numbered—the baths of Tivoli are neat and Commodious. At one of its remote Corners there is a masonic Lodge which bears the name of "*friendly brethren*." We also visited a Lace Manufactory, established by some of the wealthier inhabitants of the Town for the education and Support of poor female Children who remain there till they are married. The establishment Supports itself. We saw a veil destined, as a present, for the Empress, which is well wrought and beautiful. At each corner there is a sheaf of wheat and a *Cornu Copia*. The figure of the body of the veil is that of a bee. It is valued at 1500 francs.

We were Conducted by Mr *Villefranc*, and Mr *Langlois* Engineer of the Marine, to see the new basons, the forts, ship Yard, and other works the extent and magnitude of which may be conceived by the enormous expence of 400,000 francs per month. Four thousand workmen are employed, men have 30 Sous a day, boys 15. A man with a Cart and one horse a Dollar; a woman with a horse and *paniers* or baskets, 2 Sous per load of Earth or Gravel.

In the new Dock Yard, two Ships of the Line are in considerable forwardness, the Construction of which Commenced in Jan^{ry} Last.

The Great Bason will soon be finished, the Entrance is about the length of a ship. Its width about 250 feet. It will receive ten ships, the water in it at high tide will be about 25 feet deep. The walls or sides are Composed of Blocks of Granite; united by strong cement. The rocks of the bason are blown by means of Gunpowder. They are composed of a Species of schist. At the greatest depth of the large bason a large mass of peat was discovered. There will be a Communication between the Two basons by means of a sluice, which will open and shut with the tide. *Fort D'Artois*, which defends the bason, is built entirely of Granite brought from the coast at *Valogure*, which is separated in the mine by Gunpowder. It is composed of *feld spath*, quartz and *schorl* of a blackish or blue color, some blocks contain *mica* and *talk*. A cubic foot weighs from 184 to 185 lbs. *Fort D'Artois* has a Garrison of 500 men, and a battery of 80 Cannon, 24 & 36 pounders. There are a number of bombs of 12 Inch calibre, One of which weighs 5,022 kilogrammes. During a strong Gale which blew towards the shore, this mortar was thrown from the parapet into the ditch, by the force of the waters of the sea, which dashed over the wall. The forts which defend the harbour were begun in the reign of Lewis 15th, improved by Louis 16th, Suspended by the Revolution and Continued by the present Emperor.

The Dyke, which is to defend the road, is a Stupendous work, & greater than that of the Pyramids of Egypt. Its length, when Completed, will be 1,000 Toises. A portion of it is already finished. It rises to the height of Ten feet above the highest tide, which in this place is 80 feet. The height of the mound is Consequently Ninety feet its breadth 72. The space between high and low water is Covered with Stones of a prodigious size to resist the impulse of the waters. These are extracted by means of powder and brought from the mountain named the *Roule* near Cherbourg, which is 300 feet high. The Stone is hard, of *gris Quartreux*. The Cubic foot of some blocks weighs 185 pounds. Some of these transported to the Dyke weigh from 12 to 15,000 lbs. In forming the dyke the stones are

thrown in at random untill they are on a Level with the surface of the water. Eighty boats are Employed to carry materials, and others are constructing for the purpose. There is a Garrison and 21 Thirty six pounders, to defend it against the attack of an Enemy. About four years ago a Storm swept away the mound, which rose above the surface of the high tide, and drowned 150 of 500 workmen then Employed.

The Church of Cherbourg is a Gothic building, and has the appearance of Great antiquity. On Sunday I saw it so completely filled with apparently devout worshippers, that it seemed impossible to find a seat. The Theatre is small, it is only open in Winter.

The hospital of Marine is a plain building, and was formerly a Convent. It contains, at present, about 300 Patients of the Marine, and Military Corps. It has a Court and Garden. It is supported by the Government. There is a small hospital under the direction of a priest, for the poor sick people of the Town and Exposed infants. The latter are sent to a nurse in the Country, and are placed under the inspection of some respectable person, who gives to the nurse, from time to time, a Certificate of its condition, which she presents to the Director of the hospital who refuses to pay the amount of the hire if the Certificate be not satisfactory. The daily and Individual Expense of persons admitted momentarily into the hospital, is fr. 1.25 cents. That of old men who reside constantly, who are supplied with nourishment, clothes, and medicine, is 40 cents per day, or 146 francs per year.

The mean price of orphans is 40 cents per day, or 146 francs per year.

In the year 11 there were 122 foundlings in the Civil hospital of Cherbourg, 96 in the Country, and 37 at the hospital.

In the hospitals some spin Cotton, wool or thread, for the use of the poor of the hospital others cultivate Kitchen gardens. The Gelatine of bones is employed to make Soup.

There are two mineral Springs near the town, impregnated with iron.

The One is most frequented. In the summer mornings from

one to 200 persons resort to this place to drink the waters for the use of real or imaginary diseases. The spring is totally concealed by a door, the key of which is kept by a poor woman, who usually receives from 30 Sous to 3 Livres from each Individual who Chuses to drink the waters, during the season.

This money she remits to the proprietor, who pays herself and husband forty Livres per month for the labor of both, with this pittance, by means of soup and vegetables they support themselves and Eight Children.

It is found that these ferruginous waters have a good Effect in chronical disorders, they act powerfully on the stomach and intestines, diminishing their volume, and increasing their Elastic force.

I visited a pleasant garden, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ a league from Cherbourg, laid out with much taste, belonging to M^r Cham the Chief Engineer of the port. It Contains about two and a half acres, and is romantic. One side is washed by a fine stream called *Divotte* which issues from the mountains ten leagues hence. The mountains (Roule) rise at a little distance to the height of 300 feet. On the opposite side there is a rude Chain of rocks; of nearly the same height, from the open side of the garden, the port, road, and Sea present themselves to view.

The *fucus* a Sea plant of different species the *Salsola Nagus*. The *Salsola Oda* & *Sansemia Annum* is Employed on the Coast of Cherbourg to make Soda. It is dried and Calcined in a Stone furnace, of a square form, of 18 inches in depth. The ashes liquify and when Cool becomes hard. It is Employed to make Coarse glass bottles.

There is a Refinery to separate the saline & foreign bodies which it contains, such as the muriat of Soda and of lime. Cherbourg is said to be very healthy.

The diseases which most prevail are owing to suppressed perspiration; such as pleurisies, pneumonia, and Catarrhal fevers. The west, south, & south west winds are predominant. The West wind, by reason of its Crossing a Considerable extent of sea is cold and humid.

Adieu, I set out for Paris.

URIA BROWN'S JOURNAL.

(Continued from Vol. XI, p. 157.)

3rd of the Week and 3rd of the Mo. Drew a Statement of Clement Brooks Purchase of Lot No. 108 in the Town of Bath Berkly Springs Va. & a Petition to Archibald Mc Gill praying him to make a Deed to John Trimble Surviving Trustee to Clement Brooks Deed of Trust as represented & set forth in said Deed of Trust.

Also Drew a Statement of Clement Brooks purchase of part of Lot No. 100 in the Town of Bath Berkly Springs from Valentine Dyke & a Petition to the Legal representatives of Colonel Pendleton praying them to make a Deed of Conveyance to John Trimble Surviving Trustee to Clement Brooks Deed of Trust as represented & set forth in said Deed of Trust.

Also Drew a Statement of Clement Brooks purchase of the 472 Acres on Rooting & Loss Creeks, from Lemuel Howard & William Maulsby & a petition to some of the Courts in Virginia praying a Deed of Conveyance to be made unto John Trimble Surviving Trustee to Clement Brooks Deed of Trust as represented & set forth in said Deed of Trust.

4th of the Week and 4th of the Month. This Day gets Clement Brook to go with me before Thomas Flood Esq^r he then & there made oath to the before stated three purchases and desired that his Petitions might be granted.

Drew a statement of Clement Brooks purchase or Contract with Lemuel Howard for his half of the 40,000 Acres; & a Petition praying some of the Courts in the State of Virginia to grant a title to John Trimble (surviving Trustee to Clement Brook Deed of Trust) as represented & set forth in said Deed of Trust.

Receiv'd from the Post office a Letter from John Trimble, also a Letter enclosed from my family, & also a Letter Enclosed from Nathan Stevenson for which I paid \$0.75.

5th of the Week & 5th of the Month. This morning presents the petition & Contract (for the One half of the 40,000 Acres) to Clement Brook he plainly tells me that he Cannot swear to the Statement I produced him; I made several Alterations & several Efforts to Essay something that he could Ground an affidavit on, but all to no purpose; said Brook now tells me frankly that he never made any Contract or purchase whatever with Lemuel Howard for the one half of the 40,000 Acres; that Lemuel Howard had Deceived him & Cheated him out of more money than would buy the one half of the 40,000 Acres: & that he still Expected to get a title for the said one half of the 40,000 Acres & at length the said Lemuel Howard Departed this Life, he then Considered that the whole 40,000 Ought in Justice to have been his & that he the Clement Brook expected to hold the said 40,000 by the Joint Tenancy as granted In the Patent by the Commonwealth of Virginia to the said Lemuel Howard & Clement Brook.

Now I am fully satisfied that no Conveyance ever passed from Lemuel Howard to Clement Brook for any part of the 40,000 Acres & I am also Satisfied that Clement Brook never brought a suit of any Description against the said Lemuel Howard in any Court of Law where or Whatever.

Pays Thomas Flood Esq^r his Charge for the Administering of the Oaths to Clement Brook on account of Lot No. 108. In Bath and on account of part of Lot No. 100 In Bath and on account of 472 Acres on Rooting & Loss Creeks in Harrison County \$0.50.

Pays John C. Stockton Clerk of Muskingum County for Certyfying that Thomas Flood Esq^r was a Justice of the peace & putting two seales of the County of Muskingum to the same \$1.00.

Paid for the Differentious passing & repassing over the River Muskingum on the Toll Bridges while in & about Zainesville this Time.

6th of the week & 6th of the Month. This day rains Powerfully. Brings my accounts up thus far pays my bill at Zaines-

ville \$1.50. Paid in Zanesville, for Drugs for Cumberlands Back 0.50. Paid my bill at W^m T. Bakers 8.00.

7th of the week & 8th of the Mo. This Morning Clears out 13 Miles in Co. with Colonel Stone to Captain Chandlers salt Works fed, & Dined on a young fawn, saw an old Doe Just Turn'd out of her skin took her in my arms full as heavy as a Veal of 4 weeks bought the Doe & the Fawn skins for one Dollar paid my bill \$0.62½ thence 22 Miles to Major Stevensons & Lodged \$1.12½.

1st of the week & 8th of the Mo. This Morning Clears out 8 Miles to Squire Scalys parts with my friend Colonel Stone fed and takes Breakfast \$0.50 thence 8 Miles & fed at Squire Ransol & refresh'd \$.50 thence 12 Miles to Marietta & Lodged.

2nd of the week & 8th of the Mo. Takes Breakfast Calls my bill Clears out \$2.00 thence Crosses the river Ohio paid ferryage 0.18¾ thence 3 Miles up & on the Banks of the River Ohio to Robert Triplett Esquire & County Surveyor for the County of Wood & after Considerable time he agrees to go with me to Hughs's River in order to ascertain the Lines & boundaries of the 599 Acres on Hughe's River. thence 4 Miles on the banks of the Ohio in Co: with Squire Triplett to Bull Creek paid ferryage over Bull Creek. thence 4 Miles to David Rawsons and Lodged.

3rd of the week & 10th of the Mo. This morning Calls my Bill \$1.12½ thence 11 Miles to Clines fed & took Breakfast \$0.62½ thence 17 Miles to Maleys settlement & put up at William Wells on Hugh's River a good boarding house & Joining Lands with the said 593 Acres; this afternoon hunts up Chain Carriers & an Axman or marksman.

4th of the week & 11th of the Month. This Day rains all day Cannot go in the woods, brings my Journal thus far I should have observed while at Squire Triplett the Squire informed me that the above William Wells had made an Entry Dated April 4th 1815 & that he himself made the survey on the 4th April 1815 for 76 Acres on the said 590 Acres; & on his relating this Circumstance to me I Demanded a Copy of the Entry, the Certificate of Survey & of the Platt for which I paid him \$0.67.

5th of the week & 12th of the month. This morning rains very much, about Ten o'Clock breaks away. Robert Triplett Esq^r & County Surveyor of Wood County, with Samuel Murphy & Captain John Maley Chain Carriers; & our friend William Wells as Marksman & his son Isaiah Wells with two horses myself in the rear, repairs to Huge's River & ferryed over the same on said horses directly below the mouth of Goose run where it emptys in the River Isaiah & 2 horses returns home: We now set the Compass at a Sicamore tree standing on the East bank of the River, which Sicamore is the 2nd Corner of the said W^m Wells 76 Acres & said to bear S. 39½ W. 245 poles from the Dogwood the Beginning of the said 598 Acres; thence we ran S. 39½ W. 115 perches where we Could not find the Corner White oak as represented by Jacob Beesons survey, as well as James Neal's but found on our right 4 or 5 poles a Chesnut Oak marked & Owned by Jacob Beeson as a Corner of his 990 Acres of Course it must be a Corner of the 598 Acres; if it was the real Corner. Jacob Beeson's Corner was Originally a white oak & ought to be yet to the right of the Chesnut Oak, then the 598 Acres would Command or infringe very hard on the River for 245 or 250 poles; & after Correcting the Variation of the Compass, I gave it & Declared in the woods & on the spot as my opinion that beginning at the Dogwood which is there & well marked we should Run S. 39 W. 360 poles, then if the old original white oak Corner Cannot be found Establish a Corner there in Lieu & in place of said White Oak; Robert Triplett, County Surveyor On having a private interview with me, & Conversing freely and lively on the Subject of Variation of the Compass Coincided in Judgment with me as will appear by his Plat & Certificate of Survey & marked on the first line of the same as though he had run it, begining at the begining Dogwood & running S. 39 W. 360 poles here must be the Corner says Triplet if the White Oak Cannot be found I agree to the same: thence we ran from the Chesnut Oak S. 51½ E. S. 50 E. S. 49 E. & S. some Easts besides siging & sparing some times on an Old marked line & some times off it until three oClock which brought us to Rock

Camp Branch or Run near about 266 poles the Distance of the end line where a Most Tremendous Thunder gust over took us, which Continued for $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours, friend Wells & myself Claiming the priority of Age Crawled into the Clifts of the rocks on Rock Camp run, no room for any more, the Surveyor & Chain Carriers stood Erect & received what Came Down which did not Leave a single Dry thread on them, the rain now Ceases some what, the Limbs of the Living as well as the Dead Trees Constantly falling off, we takes our Course, Over the Steep hills indeed, to the Mouth of Bunnel's run we now all wet alike not a Dry thread on any of us. Holloos & Hoops untill Isaiah Wells hears us, bring two horses now nearly dark; Surveyor & Chain Carriers ferry's over the River foaming over the horses tails; I Declared on the spot that I would Tarry under a Beech tree until the morning rather than be Drowned in this wretched Country; W^m Wells saw me pointed and Determined to take my abode under the Beech, prevails with me to go with him down the River $1\frac{1}{4}$ Miles to what he called a skift, I would said a Batteau, Crosses safe in the same, now a Dreadful dark & Exceeding rainy Night overtakes us, there is no use to try to Describe how we crawled up the river & on the river Banks in the Dark; let it suffice to say that we both wet as we ware arrived to a noble fire side & presently to an Excellent Supper; thence to a good Bed in the woods, tho not under the Beech on the East Bank of Hughe's River.

6th of the week and 13th of the Month. This morning Ditto; breaks off about ten, all hands out, repairs to Rock Camp, takes a Solid Search & wet Enough too, I tell you: for the third Corner a Poplar as represented on the original Survey & grant of the 598 Acres: At Lenth a Hollow poplar from 20 to 24 Inches in Diameter is found which has been burned down & pretty much rotten the Surveyor gives his opinion that this was the Original Corner poplar, from the appearance of one or two Cuts in the bark he grounded his opinion & if he was rite the original Survey must have been more than Eroneously made; for this Poplar was more than 30 perch after the Distance was Out: We then set the Compass N. 49 E. & runs 360 perch in

search of the Hickory at the 4th Corner but never found it; now we agree to walk the nearest & best rout to the three hickory as represented in the Original Survey & when we Came to them we found them runts Compleat, the size of Broom Sticks the Original Marks plain, One of them Dead, a Maple of about the same size within one foot of the Little Dead Hickory was now marked in its stead; thence we ran the original Course & found it well marked, & when Come to the Dogwood the Beginning of the 598 Acres, found the said Dogwood, One perch to the right, at the Distance of $119\frac{1}{2}$ poles from the Original three Hickorys; (Original Distance Calls for 115 poles) Now we Declare the variation on this Survey to be half a Degree; & now Surveyors where Ever you are from, Correct your Variation right, or you Lead your friends & your Countryman into Law suits that will probably not terminate in your time; for Instance all lines 30 years or under you must turn the fore end your Compass to the right & all lines upwards if 30 years old, turn your Compass to the Left for the variation of the Compass, first Ascertaining on positive terms what variation there is on the ground you Survey on; this will hold good in the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland & Virginia to my knowledge; & where Attraction is no Variation Exists; now after sundown repairs to the House a very heavy and study rain Commences Continues 'till the Morning.

7th of the week & 14th of the Month. This morning rains, & Every thing prodigiously Wet, invites the Surveyor with me to the old Dogwood, sets the Compass with the Variation Corrected which was S. 39 W. as represented by the Surveyors Plat, which will hug & scuffle Hughes River hard for 250 poles: This 598 Acres is Extremely hilly indeed, the North side of the hills quite rich & the South side poor very well Timbered & Lays very much in the Woods & will not at the present sell for any money or at any price On account of the Virginia Titles; It is possitively ascerted by W^m Wells that Worths surveys Comes on or rather under this 598 Acres & takes off near about 100 Acres next the River & on the same ground where W^m Wells has Laid his Late Survey, which is the only handsome

ground on the whole 598 Acres; Hughes River at this place, is near about the size of Joneses falls & has carried rafts in one Day from here into the Ohio River: This morning it was Bank-full & no appearance of it falling as it was Continually raining, or I should Certainly have Caused this line on the river to have been Correctly run & Chain'd returns to the house they surveyor makes Out his Plat & Certificate of Survey; & also his Bill for the same which Amounts to (as marked on the same) \$00.25 Pays W^m Wells my Bill for Board & Horse \$2.00 Clears out 5 Miles to Martins Stone House & fed \$0.25 thence three Milcs to a Dead Poplar tree that was struck with Lightning & set on fire by the same (the Afternoon we were in Rock Camp) & Continues burning through all the rain; thence 17 Miles to Isaac Israels & Lodged \$1.12½.

1st of the week & 15th of the Month. This morning 7 Miles to Tates fed & Breakfast Calls my bill & Clears out \$0.62½ thence 8 Miles to Tomsons, rains powerfully stops here & fed \$0.25 turns Out Determined to reach Clarks-burgh, the roads as Deep as Common in the third month, Divers trees both Dead & Green Blown up a Cross the road & limbs Constantly falling which Causes a Sharp Look out, now 5 Miles from Towsons; & Crossing Davises Run on a Bridge over Clemans Mill Dam, fort cumberland goes through, makes my Escape pretty quick on the farther most side, that is Continuing on my journey; Cumberland in the Mill dam through the Bridge in Mud & Water Mid sides & Tail Covered, bad plight indeed, myself in the Mud to the Knees; Cumberland very Docile. I worked the rails from under his belly & from amongst his Legs; at Last I told him I was ready & raised the Whip; & with one Great and mighty Effort he brought himself out; & in that great Effort of nature he Buried me Compleat in Mud & Water which he brought out with him, & nearly on the top of me his self, I raised myself as quick as I Could & saw nothing, set first, the right & next the Left hand to work, took the Mud out of my face in some Degree, at Length I Could see a little, discovers that no bones were broke on either side; & at Last Clambers on Cumberland, thence 11½ Miles to the West fork of the river

Monongahela & ferried over \$0.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ thence 1 Mile to Clarks burgh & put up at my former boarding house Major Morison's Just in the Evening Cumberland & myself as Muddy as Ever horse & Man was;

2nd of the week & 16th of the Month. This morning to the post Office receives a Letter from W^m Bleakney Esquire of Waynsburgh Franklin County State of Pennsylvania, informing that on enquiry he Cannot finde the 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ Acres of Land as represented in the schedule annexed to the Deed of Trust & is of the opinion that Clement Brook holds no Land in Franklin County. I paid postage for this Letter \$0.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ And also receives one other Letter from John Trimble paid the postage \$0.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ this Day continues Wet & Muddy, gets the Mud taken off my Clothes as well as possible & Brings my Journal & Accounts thus far.

3rd of the week & 17th of the Month. Receiv'd a Letter out of the Clerks office from Colonel James Pindall, with four Letters Enclosed one from W^m G. Pendleton Clerk of the Land Office in Richmond for the State of Virginia informing that there is no Grant from the Common Wealth of Virginia to Clement Brook for 472 Acres of Land in Harrison County, paid the postage \$0.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ Paid the register fee as marked in the Letter \$0.25 Also one other Letter from the said W^m G. Pendleton Register of the Land Office of Virginia informing that on the survey of 25,000 Acres made 12th April 1796 for Eli Beers, a grant from the Common Wealth of Virginia Issued the 26th of December 1801; now it appears that Eli Beers survey of 25,000 Acres made 12th April 1796 for Eli Beers, a grant from the Common wealth of Virginia Issued the 26th of December 1801; now it appears that Eli Beers survey of 25,000 Acres Although it is Laid on the 40,000 Acres, will have no Effect as the Entry and Date of the Pattent is both younger than that of the 40,000 Acres. Said letter also informs that on the Survey of 41,700 Acres in Kanawha County made 26th January 1796, for John McKenny, a grant issued 12th April 1797, to said McKenny; but remember the Entry & Sur-

vey of the 41,700 Acres is the oldest and the pattend also is the Oldest therefore McKenny, 41,700 Acres so far as it reaches Lays solid on the 40,000.

Said letter also informs on the two Surveys of 20,000 Acres each, in Kanawha County surveyed in the name of John Steel the Pattens Issued to him for Survey No. 1 the 11th July 1796, & for No. 2 the 12th July 1796, & of Course those Pattents are older than the Pattend for the 40,000.

Said Letter also informs that no grant is found to have been Issued on a Survey made for Henry Banks the 8th August 1785, of 7,000 Acres, in either Kanawha, Harrison or Green-brier Counties; then on this Principal so much of the 7,000 Acres as Lays on the 40,000 Acres must have no Effect. Paid the postage of this Letter \$0.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ Paid for making the Different Searches as represented in this Letter \$0.87 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Also one other Letter from Peyton Drew Clerk to the General Court at Richmond, informing that there is no Deeds in that office corresponding with the memorandum sent, To Wit: is there any Deed recorded from Lemuel Howard to Clement Brook for the one half of the 40,000 Acres; Also if there be any Deed recorded from Maulsby & Howard for they 960 Acres; Also if there be any Deed accorded from any person to Clement Brook for they 472 Acres see page . Paid the postage on this Letter \$0.18 $\frac{3}{4}$. Paid for the before named three searches as stated in the said Letter (all to no purpose) \$0.54.

Also one other Letter from N. Evans Clerk of the District Court at Morgan Town, who informs that he Cannot find any Deeds recorded there in favor of Clement Brook see page postage on this Letter is \$0.10.

Takes an Interview with Colonel Pindall who informs that Joint Tenancy was Done away in Virginia by the Legislature thereof on the 28th November 1786 & he is Decided in his opinion that Clement Brook Cannot hold the one half of the 40,000 Acres, that is held by Howard neither is he able to see how the said Brook Can get a title for the same.

Colonel Pindall presents me with a Certificate from the Clerk of the Court of Chancery at Stanton Virginia Certifying

that there never was a suit in Chancery wherein Clement Brook was Plaintiff & Lemuel Howard Defendant.

Received a Letter from my family postage \$0.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ Colonel Pindall States that in order to get a Title for the 472 Acres Bring a Suit against Howard & Maulsby in favour of John Trimble surviving Trustee to Clement Brooks Deed of Trust, & procure a Decree in Chancery Court while Clement Brook's Testimony Can be had in the Case; the affidavit that I obtained of him at Zanesville shews what he will Testify too; But before it will be admitted in Court as Evidence there must be a Rule taken in Chancery Court, in Harrison County Virginia & sent on to Zanesville to take Clement Brook's Deposition: Or other wise Suffer the 472 Acres to be sold for the State or Revenue Taxes & take a Deed from the Commonwealth of Virginia for the same; and also sufer it to be sold for the Direct tax & buy it in & obtain a Deed from the Marshall of the United States; then Bring a Suit in Court of Chancery proving the Correctness of the officers proceEDURE in the Sales & procure a Decree to quiet all other titles on the said 472 Acres.

And for the 40,000 Acres Petition the Legislature as heretofore Described & get the taxes brought to their true standard, then suffer Virginia to sell for the Revenue taxes after being brought to the right standard; & also sufer Sales for the direct Tax on the same & proceed as in the 472 Acres & Colonel Pindal is of the opinion that near about 25,000 Acres of the 40,000 Acres may be secured.

But before any of this Expençe is gone into the Colonel recommends strongly to see if the Land can be found, & at least run the first line, if no more; & if there is no Land nor the beginning of the 40,000 to be found Let all Drop there; without further Expençe. But yet, if the Land Cannot be found Commence a Suit Against James Arnold Deputy Surveyor for making a return of Survey where he never had done the like, & obtain Damages Against him as the Laws of Virginia Directs for Committing such frauds, this is also the Council of Col^l Pindall.

Received a Letter from John Wilson of Baltimore, informing that he has paid to my family the \$10.00 as stated on page , & also informs that he has paid the \$20.00 as stated on page & of Course this ten Dollars & Twenty Dollars Cannot stand Against John Trimble any Longer: This ten & twenty Dollars I paid Colonel Pindal for John Wilson for Council &c. respecting said John Wilsons Land in Harrison County.

4th of the week & 18th of the Mo. This Morning, Carried this Book to Colonel Pindal, & he Examines beginning on page 154 to page 160 inclusive, & Declares that the said pages Contains his opinion & advice.

Now Comes in my head to make one more search in the office for recording of Deeds & unexpectedly finds on the records of the same a Deed recorded from Howard & Maulsby & Maulsby's wife, to Clement Brook for the old Identical 472 Acres, which gives me very great Satisfaction: Demands a Copy of said Deed, for which I paid as marked on the Copy \$0.75 & would not admit of having the County seal affixed to it on Account that they Charge was \$2.00.

And also searches again for to see where Lemuel Howard has conveyed the one half of the 40,000 Acres to; all to know purpose Col^l Pindal now writes to the recorder of Deeds at Richmond to know where & when Lemuel Howard, or Howard & Maulsby or Maulsby & Howard or any of their Lovely Fraternity & Co: has made or Conveyed a Deed of Conveyance to Swan Warner or Warner Swan or any other Major, or Colonel Whatever. Paid the postage on said Letter \$0.18 $\frac{3}{4}$. Repairs to the office for Direct Tax & gets a bill made Out of Direct Taxes for the year 1815, for the 40,000 which was valued at \$2400 & Tax amounts to \$6.72, & for the year 1816. Valuation \$2400 & tax \$3.36 & paid the Clerk his fee for making out said bill as marked on the same \$0.25.

Next gets a bill of Direct taxes made out for the 472 Acres for 1815, Valuation \$100.00 & Tax \$0.28; & for the year 1816 Valuation \$100.00 & Tax 14 Cents paid both those Taxes as p^r receipt on the said Bill \$0.42. Sells a Draft to Thomas P.

Moore on John Trimble for \$50.00. Writes a Letter to John Trimble containing a summary of the principal parts that would be useful to him at present what is on page 154 to the present page inclusive Paid for Paper & Wafers \$0.12½.

6th of the week & 20th of the Mo: This Day Entirely spent with young Rogers from Hughe's River, & Squire Reynolds, endeavouring to make a Sale of the Land on Huges's River; but Discovered at last nothing Could be Done the Titles of Virginia must lay at rest until the Lands become Valuable, then you Can afford to buy Out a few titles for the same Land.

7th of the week & 21st of the month. Writes a Letter to Robert Triplet Ex^t & County Surveyor of Wood County Virginia requesting him to send John Trimble a letter Informing him the situation of Worth's Title of his Survey on the 598 Acres on Hughes River paid Postage on the said Letter \$0.18¾.

I this day feel a very heavy cold, that I caught Last night in Changing of a Dry room for a very Damp One, & am too poorly to turn out, & have Slept but very little this night indeed. Gets Cumberland shod \$0.25.

1st of the week & 22nd of the month. This morning Extremely Ill indeed, & Continues so through out the day; writes a Letter to my family.

2nd of the week & 23rd of the mo. Went to Thomas Haymands Esq^r Deputy Surveyor of Harrison to get him to make a survey on the 472 Acres, he being gone to Bull Town not to be back for 2 weeks, next to Major Haymand's the County Surveyor he being a man of 77 years Could not undertake it, & his Son Daniel a Deputy Surveyor gone on to Hughes River Could not be had the Major now recommends me to James Arnold a Deputy Surveyor; next repairs to Arnolds he gone to Randolph County on a Survey there but would be at home on the Morrow; now to Clarks Burgh again.

3rd of the week & 24th of the Mo. Clears out of Clarksburgh & determined to see the 472 Acres before I returned here, first paying my bill \$11.75 thence to James Arnolds he not yet come home feels myself at a Loss, then set out to hunt the Land

myself and after riding some time & enquiring as I went was at last recommended to James Radcliff a Constable pushed on to find him, at last Comes to an Orniary fed & took a cut paid \$0.50 thence to James Radcliffs at about 15 Miles from Clarks-Burgh; Let him know that I wanted to see the 472 Acres, he said that he could shew it me & also some of the Corners but it then was too late to go for to Day & said he would go with me in the morning; I concludes to stay with him all night.

4th of the week & 25th of the Month. This morning turns out with Radcliff in Co. with Thomas Magee; thence 7 Miles through the Wood & Hills to the 472 Acres; thence to a marked Poplar a smallish one, about 15 or 18 In: through he told me that it was the begining; I told him the begining of the 472 Acres was a white Oak, he then said he saw Daniel Haymand run that Line & found a white Oak that was down, the old Corner, & then marked that Poplar in Lieu of the White Oak: he then carried me to a Large Poplar that was marked in the Bark & said that was another Corner. I felt willing to Own this; he then took me to a Maple 15 In: through Hollow in the bottom & some what burned inside; I also felt willing to own this; he then took me to William Dawson who adjoind the Land, to shew us farther. Dawson alledges that a part of the 472 Acres is Laid on his Land, who holds a resident right, this Leads to confusion, Radcliff takes me as well over the 472 Acres as he Could, & it actually is as rich Land as I ever saw Except about 50 Acres which is very poor but very hilly: we now left the Land he put me in the road, paid him for trouble with me on the Land \$1.00 & for my keeping & Cumberland \$0.50 and parting with me said if I would get the Land surveyed & if it Come clear of other surveys & that the Land proved to his Expectation & I pay all taxes on it; he would give me \$300, as Cash & in two years \$100 Dollars more with out Interest; I told him if I thought to let him have it I should write him in the course of two months; thence to an orniary took a Cut refreshed & fed \$0.50 thence to James Arnolds at sundown, he just got home, Invites me to stay with

him all night; I accepts the offer & in course of the Evening converses with him on the 472 Acres he says that it is fully worth One Dollar p^r Acre Cash, and if any person here was authorised to sell the same, they would get it in the course of 12 Months:

5th of the week & 26th of the Mo. This morning I concludes to get a survey made on the 472 Acres; in order to see possibly how the Land lay, & to see who had Claims on it as it is nearly settled all around it; but James Arnold Declared he could not go with me until the morning; as he had some business of importance that he was forced to attend to: I was forced to Agree to his Appointment or quit the Idea of it & concluded as I was here, I had better see it out: & brings my Journal thus far in the office of James Arnold: to Day:

6th of the week & 27th of the Month. This morning James Arnold gives me the slip: Just as I had got my horse ready to mount & Clear out for Baltimore; he returns & made some appolligies that he was forced to go to Major Haymond's to get his compass repaired, we got off about the Middle of the day from Arnolds in quest of the 472 Acres; & set the Compass at the Maple as described on page 165 thence S. 15 W. 78 perch & found the Large poplar (as described on page 165) on the Left $\frac{3}{4}$ of a perch & the line was well marked to this said Poplar Corner (& the true Course from the Maple to the Poplar is S. 14. 49 W:) thence N. $88\frac{1}{2}$ E. Continually getting off what we supposed to be the old marked line 6 or 7 Outs; I getting dissatisfyed Cautions James & Lets him know that I was doubtfull he was not running the Original Course he said he was, pushes on & gets farther off the old line. Begs Arnold to Let me have a peep at the Compass he grants it, I there & then convinced him he was runing (S. $88\frac{1}{2}$ E.) instead of the N. $88\frac{1}{2}$ E. as above mentioned, he acknowledged that it was a mistake & that he could take a reference & fall into the Right Course (he carrying a flie-trap slung on his Back to assist him on such Occasions) I told him the reference that he must take, was to go back to the Large Poplar at the beginning & start

fair, now a Contest nearly arose which plan to adopt. I plainly told him that I did not Come here to be duped, that he might go where he pleased & I would do the same. I was Just going to pay the Chain carriers & Dismiss them, James gave away Although full 6 feet high & well made, all hands repairs back to the Large poplar at the end of the line now too dark to see where the needle Cut the degrees on the face of the Compass; we now repairs to our horses saddles them & mounts, surveyor & Thomas Magee Chain Carrier stops at John Dennises who Joins the 472 Acres; James Radcliff Chain Carrier & myself to Normans & stops for the night. I was too tired to sleep much, although in a good Bed.

7th of the Week, and 28th of the Month. This morning takes Early Breakfast pays my Keeping & Clears out \$1.00 thence to Dennises, they all agree to leave their Horses at Dennises, which was one Mile to the Poplar where we were to Commence our Days work; I knew I should be very tired by Evening & no Dinner neither I thought Cumberland might lay or stand at the Poplar all day as well as I could Ascend & descend those Steep Hills all day, & of course rode to work, & tied him to a Dogwood & Hung my Saddle, Blanket, Great Coat &c. in another Dog Wood; Surveyor sets his Compass & in a very good humor, informs me that he would run as I directed him, all was agreed to, thence N. 88½ E. leaving the old marked line to the Left pushes on still leaving the line more & more to the Left & knowing that if Everything was right it would be found to the right if any thing; Stops the Surveyor & Examines Every hand what was the Cause & at Length discovers the needle did not Cut the same degree at the north End by ½ a Degree as it did at the South end of the needle, Surveyor takes the needle off, & plays the tinker on it, puts it on said it would do pushes on & finds at the end of our distance (which was 312 perches) & 10 perch to our Left an old white Oak tree blown down & nearly all rotten with several trees marked around it as pointers, which tree James Radcliff said that he would swear was the tree that Daniel Haymond Deputy Surveyor shewed

him as the old Original White Oak Corner the beginning of Joseph Shreeve's Land; which is the beginning of the 960 Acres tract that is pattened to David Sleeth & which is also the beginning of the 472 Acres; Our Present Surveyor inclines to Own it, & we Could find no white oak Marked that was standing; I of Course must Acknowledge that there was an old rotten tree Laying there with pointers marked by some person or other; Now I earnestly request the Surveyor to inform me the true Course from the Poplar where we began to this Rotten old Oak; he Stammered & said it would hinder too much time for him to lay the Course we had run & protract the true one; I asked him if he could not tell the true Course with his pen & Ink, he frankly told me he could not; I then offer'd to shew him on the spot or in his office he did not incline to accept of my offer; however I made the Calculation & told him the true Course would be N. 89.. 33.. E. & the true Distance 306 poles: from Poplar to the rotten Oak; provided every part of the work was done Correct on the ground; I now am fully Convinced that James Arnold Deputy Surveyor of Harrison County & State of Virginia; is Just a mere tinker of a Surveyor & his Compass (tho once a Genuine one made by Benjamin Chandlee of Nottingham) is compleatly adapted to his abilities, & I now understand more of the use of the Flie-trap than yesterday: thence from the Rotten oak or White oak S. $43\frac{3}{4}$ E. 363 Poles to a stake nor a sugar stump in the Corn which we Imagine nearly south & about 12 perch from the Mansion house of William Dawson; who holds the Land Granted to Stephen Radcliffe; this Line Cuts away the Dwelling & about 5 or 6 Acres which is the Chief part of young Dawson's Improvement, & also all the buildings & Chiefly all the improved Land which is about 50 or 60 Acres that is William Dawsons improvement besides Considerable of their Timber Land not yet known how much this Leads more & more to Confusion & must be sifted which will take time & patience; this Last Line I marked myself & well; thence N. $44\frac{3}{4}$ E. 416 perches Cutting through Dawsons fields & woods, into the Woods of the 472 Acres (this

Line I marked well) we now sends for Jesse Mitchell to shew us the Poplar Corner as represented to be at the End of a Line of George Arnolds Land, as represented to be on the original Plat of 960 Acres; Jesse Mitchell shews us the Poplar Corner well marked; we find that our Distance 416 poles Carries us beyond the Corner near about 25 perch, here I wanted the Surveyor to run back on the Line we Came untill we Came at Right-Angle with the Corner then take the Distance to said Corner which would have been the true mode of doing the Business, I then Could have told the true Course & Distance of the Line we were runing, it also would have been the truest & Easiest plan for his fly-trap work, he forgetting his promise in the morning To Wit: to run at my direction: takes his Own plan & ran some Course I no not 20 perch; thence another Course 10 perch to the Poplar tree or Corner, this awkward & Eroncous picce of Business warm'd me, I told him his Survey was not worth a snuff; we both in the sudds pretty much: Very few words passed between us afterwards he then ran the Last line from the Poplar to the first Maple spoke of. I saw some old marked trees to the right as we went on what Course or what Distance he run I no not neither Dose he know himself, but I believe this Line will not hold out measure by 8 or 10 perch; its now a little more than Dark repairs to where I left Cumberland he had untied the Bridle & decamped, he also left my saddle, blanket, Great Coat &c. &c. (as the Virginian States it) I was forced to pack my Saddle & Harness One Mile in the Dark to Dennises, he had got amongst the other Creatures & on Endeavouring to Catch him he & Radcliffs Mare Cleared themselves, Radcliffs as well as myself was forced to pack his saddle 11½ Miles farther down Blue-Lick run in the Dark & through the woods, sometimes in the run & sometimes out, some times in the Mud & sometimes out & some times tumbling over old trees & brush once Radcliff stepped off the Bank which was about 4 feet Down into Blue Lick I just behind him took the hint & Escaped that stride, the poor fellow lay for the space of 5 Minutes on the other shore of the run bemoaning his ancle which

was badly strain'd we packed again, at Length we come to Normands where we Lodged last night, there our horses was taken up, Cumberland had lost his bridle reins, we then & there mounted thence 4 miles through the woods to Radcliffs, all gone to bed, we got some Cold milk & Bread for our Diners, as my friend Radcliff made me welcome to such as he had I will say nothing about the lodging but tired & run as I had been, I could not sleep any: But thinks I to myself I am here in the woods all forlorn:

1st of the week and 29th of the month. At length the Morning Came & I arose and found myself able to take a good breakfast with my friend Radcliff and his wife and 9 Children in a Cabbin about 14 by 12 feet. Pays my Bill \$0.50 Pays James Radcliff & Thomas Magee for Carrying the Chain \$3.00 thence repairs to the Surveyors, he being a Methodist was gone to Meeting & my saddle Bags being locked up in his office I was forced to stay 'till $1\frac{1}{2}$ past three, at which time he returned I then got my saddle bags & demanded my bill for Cumberland & myself he thinking that I was not out of the sudds yet, would make me no Charge, I gave his son James \$1.00 which I thought was about right, & then asked him when he Could have the Plat of his work Done he told by next Evening, I Desired him to lay it on a Large scale first laying Down the Plat of the 960 Acres, then the 472 Acres in the same, next shew how Dawson's Land cuts it; & how Swishers Land trims it in the neighborhood of the Old Rotten white oak spoken of heretofore, & also how many Acres of the 472 yet remains, & asked him if he would leave it with Major Haymond for me by third day morning next with his bill for his services receipted, & I would leave the money there for him, he promised that he would: he now planely saw that he was not going with me to 10 Mile Creek to run John Wilsons 1000 Acres that I had spoken with him to do we parted friendly: thence to General John Wolf's a new boarding house & puts up among the Wolves in the House, they pening their sheep Every night to keep them from the Wolves in the woods. This was the Day that Surveyor

James Arnold was to make out his Plots & Calculations; I brought my Journal this far.

10th Mo: 1st & 3rd of the week. This morning repairs to Major W^m Haymond Surveyor of Harrison County, the House where James Arnold was to leave my Plat; he not leaving it according to promise, I waited 'till 12 oClock, then to the said James Arnold's, he being in his meadow $\frac{1}{2}$ Mile from the house follows him there, he looked pretty much confused immediately quit the Meadow & came to his office and shewed me a few Scribes that he had made respecting the 472 Acres; a very few words passed between us, he now promised to leave me the Plat in the morning at Major Haymond's, I left him in a Dryish manner, & returns back to Major Haymonds & makes considerable searches in his office to find the survey that the 472 Acres is Laid on but could not be fully satisfied in that respect.

2nd of the Mo: & 4th of the week. This Morning to Major Haymond's, there and then finds James Arnold with his flie-trap at work in Major Haymonds office; Plat not near finished yet the old Major Searches his records for him, I looking on & at last all patience Exhausted, set on & gave him directions as well as I could untill he finished it, in some sort of Manner. But remembers there is neither truth nor dependence to be put in his Survey, his Plat, his Compass nor himself; Pays him his Charge as pr his Bill receipted for the same \$5.50. Arnold has reduced the 472 Acres to $367\frac{3}{4}$ Acres; it now being three oClock returns to my Boarding house: I might have observed that while I was at Major Haymond's a Latherop from the City of Washington was in quest of 3000 Acres of Vanderons Surveys a part of which lays under the 40,000 Acres, I have marked the squares of which he claims on the plat that Thomas Haymond made for me some time past. Each square contains 1000 Acres & Are marked in the Plat W Tilton N^o 1. W^m Tilton N^o 2. W. T. N^o 3. Now returns to my Boarding House.

10th Mo. 3rd 5th of the week. This morning rains until the Middle of the day, thence to Clarksburgh to get Cumberland

shod Blacksmith not at home; thence to the Clerks office make Search to see which of Stephen Radcliffs Surveys interferes with the 472 Acres but not able to make it out: It is said that William Dawsons Land was Pattented to Stephen Radcliff, Stephen Radcliff has 2 or 3. They the Motive of this is to see Whether the Pattent for W^m Dawson's Land or the Pattent of the 472 Acres is the Oldest, as the Oldest Pattent holds the Land in Virginia returns to my Boarding House.

6th of the week & 4th of the Month. This morning repairs to John Suiters in order to get Cumberland shod. Blacksmith Just going to Muster of Course could not be done; understand that W^m Dawson would purchase the 472 Acres; thence to Dawsons takes Dinner; request him to take a Walk with me on the 472 Acres, as I was not fully satisfied as to the real Value of the Land, thence he walked with me through a Great part of said Land Except 50 or 60 Acres which is poor, the 472 Acres is as rich Land by nature as I ever saw although it is hilly several Exceeding handsome sugar Camps on the same (Dawson says sufficient to make 1000 Hd:

(To be Continued)

JOURNAL OF THE COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION OF THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND.

September 12, 1775—October 24, 1776.

(Continued from Vol. XI, p. 175.)

December 29, 1775. The Committee met. Present; John Hanson Jun^r Esq^r in the Chair. Messrs Christopher Edelen, Conrad Grosh, George Murdock, Adam Fisher, Michael Raymer, John Haass, John Adlum & Philip Thomas.

A Letter from the Honble John Hancock Esq^r President of the Congress and a Resolve of the Congress respecting the Re-

moval of Connelly, Cameron and Smith to Philadelphia being read.

Resolved, That the said Connelly, Cameron & Smith be immediately sent to Philadelphia under a Guard of an Officer and ten men and that Doct^r Adam Fisher be appointed as Officer to the said Guard.

Resolved, That the Chairman write to the President of the Congress for an allowance to be made to the Officer and Guard of their reasonable Expences in conducting the Prisoners to Philadelphia.

Resolved, That an Account of the Expences incurred on account of the Prisoners during their confinement here be made out and sent to the Congress, and that the Congress be desired to send the money by the Officer of the Guard.

Resolved, That the Chairman write to the Committees of York and Lancaster requesting that they will render Doct^r Fisher any assistance that he may think necessary for the safe conveyance of the Prisoners.

The above mentioned Letters and the Resolve of Congress filed.

December 30, 1775. Committee met. Same members as yesterday. Doct^r John Smith having made his Escape from the Guard last night.

Resolved, That the said Smith be immediately advertised, that a Reward of five pounds be offered for the securing him, and that every Exertion be made Use of for that purpose.

Advertisement filed.

January 1, 1776. The Committee met. Present, John Hanson Jun^r Esq^r in the Chair. Messrs Christopher Edelen, Conrad Grosh, Michael Raymer, John Haass, John Adlum, George Stricker, William Beatty, George Murdock, Philip Thomas & Joseph Wood Jun^r.

Capt^t Dorsey and Mr Boggess appeared according to Order, and the Committee having heard the Allegations of both Parties are of Opinion that the Election of the Officers was regularly made agreeably to the Resolves of the Convention.

At a Meeting of the Committee January 6, 1776, were present, John Hanson Jun^r Esq^r in the Chair, Messrs Christopher Edelen, Michael Raymer, Conrad Grosh, John Haass, William Beatty, John Adlum, Adam Fisher, John Stoner, George Murdoch, William Luckett Jun^r, Philip Thomas, Charles Beatty & Joseph Wood Jun^r.

Mr. Baker Johnson delivers £672.3.11 to the Committee which was sent by the Convention to pay for the Arms and Ammunition purchased in Frederick County.

Resolved, That the aforesaid sum of £672.3.11 be deposited in the hands of John Hanson Esq^r, part of which is to be by him paid to the Collectors to reimburse the Subscribers and the Remainder he is to apply towards discharging the Ballance due on a Bond from this Committee for Arms and Ammunition purchased of the Vandalia Company.

Cap^t James Mackall returns the Enrollment of his Militia Company. Officers as follows—Ja^s Mackall, Capt; Ralph Buseo, Benjⁿ Thomas, Lieut^{ts}; Leonard Timily, Ensign; 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals & 55 privates.

Whereas the Committee have received Information that Thomas Welsh has been and now is endeavouring to sow discord amongst the well-affected people of the upper part of this district.

Resolved, That the said Thomas Welsh appear before this Committee on Monday the 19th Instant to answer to the above Charge, and that he be served with a Copy of this Resolve.

Resolved, That Michael Troutman and Peter Sumon do appear on Monday the 19th Instant before the Committee as Evidences against the said Thomas Welsh and that they be served with a Copy of this Resolve.

On application, Resolved, That Jacob Schley be supplied with 3lb powder to try a Rifle and a Gun which he has made for the Use of this province, and that Doct^r Adam Fisher deliver the same and take a Receipt for it.

January 20, 1776. At a Meeting of the Committee were present, John Hanson Jun^r Esq^r in the Chair, Conrad Grosh,

Michael Raymer, Christopher Edelen, George Murdoch, John Adlum, Adam Fisher, Philip Thomas, and John Haass.

Complaint was made by several Persons that the Road leading from this place to Baltimore is almost impassible, and they earnestly request that the Committee will take some speedy and effectual Step to have the said Road cleared and put in good Order agreeably to an Act of Assembly, alledging that the Commissioners appointed for the above purpose have altogether neglected doing their duty—whereupon it was unanimously Resolved, that a petition be drawn up and presented to the Court praying that their Worships will take the Matter into Consideration, and take Order therein forthwith.

Resolved, That Mr. John Hanson be hereby appointed to draw said Petition and lay it before the Committee on Tuesday the 23rd Inst.

January 23, 1776. The Committee met according to Adjournment. Present, John Hanson Jun^r Esq^r in the Chair, Conrad Grosch, Michael Raymer, Christopher Edelen, John Adlum, William Blair, Upton Sheredine, John Stoner, William Beatty, George Murdoch & P. Thomas.

The Petition agreed upon at the last Meeting was produced by the Chairman and unanimously approved of.

Resolved, That the same be signed by the Members present (Magistrates excepted) and that it be immediately presented to the Court.

Resolved, That the Chairman employ a proper Clerk for the Committee.

Resolved, That the money deposited in the Hands of the Chairman by George Burkhart some time past be delivered to Mr Barth^o Booth, it being in the Opinion of the Committee his Property.

At a meeting of the Committee the 19th February, 1776, Were present, John Hanson Jun^r Esq^r in the Chair, Messrs Christopher Edelen, John Haass, Michael Raymer, Philip Thomas, Adam Fisher, George Murdoch, William Lockett Jun^r, William Beatty, Charles Beatty, and Baker Johnson.

A Letter from Thomas Welsh was read, setting forth that he cannot comply with the Requisition of the Summons issued by the Committee, thinking that he would be in danger of the Mobb if he was to appear before the Committee, that for the present he shall secrete himself and must have assurances of Protection against the Insults of the Mobb before he will appear to answer the Charge &c. &c.

Resolved, That the Apprehensions of danger from the Mobb expressed in Thomas Welsh's Letter are groundless, and that said Welsh has treated this Committee with Contempt in disobeying the Summons.

Resolved, That Capt George Stricker (he being willing to oblige the Committee) be hereby empowered with a File of his Men to bring said Welsh before the Committee on Monday the fourth of March, as well to answer for the said Contempt, as the Charge before exhibited against him.

Michael Troutman & Peter Sumon attend agreeably to Summons, but as it would be irregular to go into a further Examination of Witnesses in the Absence of the Culprit,

Resolved, That the said Michael Troutman and Peter Sumon do appear again on Monday the 4th March.

Resolved, That Messrs Christopher Edelen and George Murdoch be a Committee to purchase all the Sulphur that is to be had in this district, and that they convey the same to Messrs William Lux and Daniel Bowley in Baltimore Town in pursuance of a Resolve of Convention of the 5th January.

Thomas Hawkins returns an Association Paper.

Resolved, That Messrs. John Haass, Charles Beatty and Philip Thomas be a Committee to collect the public Arms in this district and that they make a Report of the same to the Council of Safety agreeably to their Request as soon as convenient.

On application, Resolved that Capt. Stricker be supplied with 25lb Powder and 75lb Lead to prove his Rifles and that Doct^r Fisher be hereby directed to deliver the same for which he is to take the Cap^t's Receipt.

At a Meeting of the Committee of Observation, the fourth of March 1776 were present, John Hanson Jun^r Esq^r in the Chair, Messrs Christopher Edelen, William Beatty, Conrad Grosh, Adam Fisher, George Murdoch, William Luckett Jun^r, William Blair, John Haass, Baker Johnson, Charles Beatty, Michael Raymer, Philip Thomas, and John Stoner.

The Witnesses that were summoned to appear against Thomas Welsh attended, but as said Welsh did not appear, it was thought irregular to go into an Examination, and therefore the Witnesses were dismissed for the present

Resolved, That Cap^t Harman Yost be hereby requested to take into his Custody Thomas Welsh and bring him under a sufficient Guard before this Committee on Monday the 18th Instant to answer the Information lodged against him, setting forth that said Welsh has been and now is endeavouring to sow discord amongst the well affected People of the upper part of this district.

Ordered, That Cap^t Yost do request the Attendance of Michael Troutman, Peter Suman & Philip Miller, on the above mentioned day, as Witnesses against the said Thomas Welsh.

Information being received that Robert Gassaway has been advising sundry persons to lay down their Arms &c. Resolved, That the said Robert Gassaway do appear before this Committee tomorrow by 2 o'clock in the Afternoon to answer to the above Charge.

Ordered, That Cap^t Smith be requested to serve Gassaway with a copy of the above Resolve.

The Committee adjourns till tomorrow morning, 10 O'clock.

March 5, 1776. The Committee met according to Adjournment. Present, John Hanson Junior Esq^r in the Chair, Messrs Christopher Edelen, William Beatty, George Murdoch, Philip Thomas, John Haass, William Blair, William Luckett Jun^r, Conrad Grosh, John Stoner, Michael Raymer, Baker Johnson, Adam Fisher, and John Adlum.

Mr. Benjamin Ford's Removal to Annapolis rendering the appointment of another Clerk necessary, the Committee make choice of *Richard Potts*.

Whereas it is apprehended by this Committee that many People of this district who did not enrol by the first of March as limited by the last Convention, may have neglected to do so from Ignorance of the Resolve and Terms annexed, the proceedings not being published in time to give general Notice before that day.

Resolved, That the day of Enrollment be lengthened to the first day of April next, by which time it is required that every Freeman will enroll or deliver up his fire Arms to the Committee of Observation by the 11th day of April next.

Resolved, That the Captains of the Militia Companies be hereby required to make a Return of all persons that refuse to enrol, as may fall within their Observation.

Ordered that Copies of the preceeding Resolves be set up at the most public places in this district.

Resolved, That Capt^t James Mackall's Company of Militia be added to the 34th Battalion.

Resolved, That Capt^t Abraham Haff be allowed to enlarge his Company to the number of 80 Privates.

It being certified by Capt^t Benjamin Ogle that Christian Coonce, one of the privates of his Company had been fined 20/ for 8 days Absence from his Company at the time of mustering, and had refused to pay the same, this Committee order that a Praeceptum issue to distrain the Effects of the said Christian Coonce and sell them to raise the said sum of 20/ agreeably to the Resolve of the last Convention, and that Daniel Clingle-smith execute the said Praeceptum.

It appearing to this Committee from the Return of Philip Smith of a Summons which issued against Robert Gassaway to appear before this Committee, that the said Robert Gassaway had contemptuously refused to Obey the Summons.

Resolved, That Philip Smith be hereby authorized to take into his Custody the Body of the said Robert Gassaway, and him bring under a sufficient Guard before this Committee at their next Meeting the 19th Inst., to answer as well the afore-said Charge as the Contempt in disobeying the Summons. Process issued accordingly.

Resolved, That Cap^t Philip Smith summon Benjⁿ Ogle and Thomas Edison to appear on the same day in Support of the Charge against said Gassaway.

The place of a Committee Man becoming vacant from Mr. George Stricker's Acceptance of a Cap^t's Commission in the regular Service, the Committee agreeably to the direction of the late Convention proceeded to the Election of one, when Mr. David Shriver was chosen by Ballot.

It being certified by Cap^t Joseph Wood that John Kittenger and Jacob Rhoads two privates of his Company had been fined the first 10/6 and the latter 2/. and had refused to pay the same, the Committee order that several Praecipies issue to distrain the Effects of the s^d Kittenger & Jacob Rhoads to the amount of the fine imposed on each—and Peter Baird execute the said Praecipies.

On Motion Resolved, That the Chairman write to the Council of Safety, desiring a Return of the Association papers or copies, together with the Lists of Hon Associators to enable this Committee the more easily to carry into Execution the Resolutions of the last Convention relating to such persons.

Resolved, That Cap^t Philip Meroney and Samuel Plummer be added to the Number of Gentlemen appointed to present the Association paper in this district.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform Mr David Shriver of his Appointment as a Committee Man and desire his Attendance at the next Meeting, and that he inclose him an Association paper and a Copy of the proceedings of the last Convention.

Ordered, That an Association paper be lodged at M^r Peter Groffe's and another at M^r Van Sweringan's, Middle Town, and that a Copy of this Resolve be inclosed M^r Sweringan therewith.

Ordered, That the Chairman write to the Treasurer for the money allowed for transporting the Powder to Baltimore and at the same time write to the Council of Safety that a Quantity of Brimstone may be purchased here, but not at the price limited.

Resolved, That those Gentlemen formerly appointed to hand about the Association paper (who have not made Return thereof) and those who are now appointed make a Return by the Eleventh day of April next to this Committee.

Ordered, That this Resolve be set up in the most public places.

The Committee adjourns to the 19th March.

March 19, 1776. The Committee met. Present John Hanson Jun^r Esq^r in the Chair. Messrs George Murdoch, John Adlum, Conrad Grosh, William Beatty, Michael Raymer, William Luckett Jun^r, David Schriver, John Haas, Joseph Wood Jun^r, Upton Sheredine, Christopher Edelen, Adam Fisher, Baker Johnson, Charles Beatty, Philip Thomas and William Blair.

Upon Application of John Shaver Sen^r. The Committee order that John Shaver Jun^r attend this Committee on the 11th of April next to answer the complaint of the said John Shaver Sen^r.

Summons issued for John Shaver Jun^r delivered to Jacob Hoover.

Mr Philip Meroney returned a Roll of his Company consisting of 1 Cap^t, 2 Lieut^s, 1 Ensign, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals and 60 Privates.

Resolved, That Michael McGuire, Charles Stevenson and Christian Erb be appointed to assist James Winchester and David Schriver in handing about the Association paper.

Letters from the Committees of Frederick and Berkeley Counties in Virginia desiring the Concurrence of this Committee in petitioning for a post were read.

Resolved, That this Committee will concur, and that Messrs Upton Sheredine, Philip Thomas, and George Murdoch be appointed to draw a petition for that purpose, and that it be subscribed by the Chairman.

Resolved, That the Chairman answer those Letters and inform the Committees of our Concurrence.

Resolved, That Cap^t Philip Meroney's Company be added to the fourth Battalion.

Resolved, That a petition be sent to the Convention, desiring that the Votes passed by the Delegates of the several Counties in future, may be published with the proceedings of the Convention, and that the Delegates from this district be instructed to support that petition; and that Messrs William Blair, George Murdoch, Philip Thomas, Upton Sheredine and Christopher Edelen be appointed to draw said Petition, and Instructions, and present them to this Committee for their Approbation.

Resolved, That the same Committee add to the above Petition a Request to the Convention to allow a greater Number of Representatives for this Country.

Resolved, That the same Committee petition further, to wit that all such sums of money as may have been or shall be received by the Sheriff for the use of Mr Bennett Allen shall be paid into the hands of Mr John Hanson Jun^r his Attorney the Residue after the payment of his just debts to remain there subject to the Order of the Convention.

Process which issued against Robert Gassaway returned N Est, and ordered to be renewed.

Ordered, That Messrs Adam Fisher, John Haass and George Murdoch be a Committee to deliver Arms &c to Major Price according to an Order from the Council of Safety.

The Committee adjourns to the 11th of April.

March 27, 1776. At a meeting of the Committee by special Order. Present, John Hanson Jun^r Esq^r in the Chair, Conrad Grosh, Christopher Edelen, Adam Fisher, George Murdoch, John Adlum and Philip Thomas.

A Letter from the Council of Safety of the 23^d Inst, respecting the purchase of Rugs and Blankets for the Soldiery being read.

It was unanimously Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to advertise immediately that this Committee will purchase any Quantity of Rugs and Blankets that can be procured for the Use of our provincial Army, and that they earnestly request that all House Keepers and others who may have more of either of these Articles than is absolutely necessary for the Use

of their families will spare them for the Soldiers who are greatly distressed for them.

A Letter from the Council of Safety to Brigadier General Johnson (& in his Absence of the Committee) touching the Conduct of the Militia Officers was also read. Whereupon it was Resolved, That the Clerk furnish the Colonel of each Battalion of Militia in this district with a Copy of the Resolve contained in Said Letter as soon as convenient, and that Copies of said Letter be sent to the Committees of the Upper and lower districts agreeably to the Request of the Council of Safety.

Mr James Mackall returned his Roll of a Militia Company consisting of 1 Cap^t, 2 Lieut^{ts}, 1 Ensign, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, and 55 Privates.

April 1, 1776. The Committee met by special Order. Present, John Hanson Jun^r Esq^r in the Chair, Messrs George Murdoch, Conrad Grosh, John Haass, Joseph Wood Jun^r Christopher Edelen, William Luckett Jun^r, Michael Raymer, Adam Fisher, John Adlum, Baker Johnson and Charles Beatty.

Mr Robert Gassaway according to order being brought before the Committee in Custody of Cap^t Philip Smith, the Charge exhibited ag^t him (a Copy whereof is filed) was read, and he was informed by the Chairman that the Committee would hear anything he had to say in Negation or Mitigation of said Offence; the said Robert Gassaway then acknowledged the Allegations to be substantially true and offered nothing in Mitigation thereof.

The Committee then taking into Consideration the Charge exhibited and proved against Robert Gassaway by his own Confession, and being of Opinion that his Offence is of a high and dangerous Nature and that his Behaviour tended as far as his Influence would extend to disunite the Inhabitants of this province in their present opposition,

Resolved, That the said Robert Gassaway be immediately sent to the Council of Safety at Annapolis under a Guard of four Men and that Cap^t Philip Smith and three Men to be procured by him be a Guard for that purpose.

Ordered, That the Chairman write to the Council of Safety by Cap^t Smith, inclosing a Copy of the Charge brought against Robert Gassaway, together with a Copy of the proceedings of this day.

The Committee adjourns to April 11, 1776.

April the 11, 1776. The Committee met according to Adjournment. Present, John Hanson Jun^r Esq^r in the Chair, Philip Thomas, George Murdoch, William Blair, Christ: Ede-
len, John Haass, Michael Raymer, Adam Fisher, John Stoner, John Adlum, Conrad Grosh, Upton Sheredine, & David Schriver.

John Shaver Jun^r appeared according to Summons and was discharged.

Upon Information to the Committee that Mr. Samuel Boggess had enrolled many men who were before enrolled with Cap^t Basil Dorsey,

It was ordered, that the Clerk write to Mr. Boggess inclosing him a Resolve of this Committee respecting the Election of Cap^t Dorsey's Officers, and inform him that this Committee are of Opinion that the Men who enrolled with Cap^t Dorsey and have not received discharges must still exercise with his Company, or will be subject to such fines as may be imposed by the Officers of that Company agreeably to the Resolves of the Convention.

The Committee adjourns till to Morrow Morning.

A List of Non Enrollers Returned and Fined.

April 11.	Andrew Arnold £10.	4 June reduced.....	8
April 12.	Michael Arthur.....		7.10
	Peter Allbaugh.....		6.10
	Zachariah Allbaugh.....		6.10
April 22.	John Attige.....		2.
	Daniel Arnold 7.10. reduced 6 th May to....		3.15
29.	John Arnold £10.	6 May remitted because over Age.	
	John Arnold (son of John)	6 May reduced to	5

May	7.	Philip Angler.....	6.10
	20.	John Ashburner.....	10.
April	11.	Stephen Brunner.....	6.10
	12.	Israel Beakley.....	4.
		Jeremiah Browning.....	6.10
		Nathaniel Burckhart £6.10 reduced 4 June to	5.10
		Philip Benier £2. 18 June remitted	
	22.	John Bawl.....	4.
		Jacob Birgiss.....	4.
		John Birgiss.....	4.
		Charles Beall £10. 20 May discharged be- caused enrolled	
		Daniel Buzard.....	6.10
		Jacob Bierley.....	6.10
		Harmon Bush.....	3.
		John Bush.....	3.
		Yost Blickenstiffe.....	6.10
		William Ballinger.....	6.10
	29.	Joseph Burkett.....	5.
		James Brooks (Schoolmaster).....	5.
		William Babs.....	4.
		Daniel Boughers £5. 18 June reduced to...	4.
May	6.	Nicholas Braddock.....	4.
		William Borranee.....	3.
		Jacob Blessing £6.10. 4 th June discharged	
		John Barrow.....	5.
	7.	Stephen Bower £6.10. August 20 reduced to	5.
		Anthony Burnhart £3.10. August 20 re- duced to.....	2.
		Burnhart son of Anthony.....	2.10
		Jacob Boon.....	2
		John Boon.....	3
		Joshua Brown £6.10. 18 June remitted	
		Christopher Bonetrayer.....	4
June	18.	Thomas Bowns Manor hundred.....	2.
		Richard Betts Linge.....	2.

Aug ^t	6.	Andrew Bolson B ^t House.....	4.10
		James Bolson B ^t House.....	2.10
June	4.	Joseph Bayler Unity Hd.....	5.
		John Baley (Burnt House Woods.....	3.
April	11.	Philip Crawmore.....	3.
		Jacob Crist.....	6.10
	12.	Martin Cassel.....	6.10
		Benjamin Cherry.....	2.
		Jacob Coventry.....	5
	22.	John Crabeal.....	5
		George Custor.....	6.10
	29.	Jacob Crambaugh.....	7.10
		Jacob Cumston Lower Manocasy.....	4.
		John Cumston.....	4
		James Cole £5. reduced 20 May to.....	2
		Andrew Correll.....	6.10
May	6.	Thomas Chambers.....	3.
		William Chambers (Son of Thomas).....	3
		John Cook.....	2
		John Cry.....	4.
	7.	Morgan Charles Conell.....	10.
		Jacob Cassall.....	6.10
		Henry Clink.....	6.10
		John Clink.....	6.10
June	4.	Abraham Crumbecker (Unity Hundred)...	4.
	18.	Michael Custard.....	3
Aug	6.	Samuel Cookson Bt. Ho.....	7.10
April	11.	Anthony Deerdoff.....	6.10
	12.	John Devilbiss (Son of George).....	7.10
		Adam Devilbiss (of ditto).....	6.10
		George Devilbiss (Son of Casper).....	10.
		John Devilbiss (of ditto).....	7.10
		James Donally.....	2
		Peter Duffler.....	10.
	22.	Frederick Devilbiss (Son of George).....	6.10

		Michael Dager.....	2.
		John Dussey.....	2
	29.	Jacob Danner £10. 4 th June discharged	
		Samuel Danner.....	6.10
May	7.	Nathan Davis.....	2
		Joseph Dyer.....	6.10
		Aaron Dyer.....	2.
	20.	John Drumbro.....	4
Aug ^t	6.	William Durbin B ^t Ho.....	4.
April	12.	Ezekiel Evans.....	5.
		Valentine Eiler.....	6.10
		George Eirheart.....	5
	22.	Peter Eiler.....	6.10
	29.	Christopher Ether.....	2.
June	4.	John England (Burnt Woods).....	6.10
April	12.	Allen Farquhar Jun ^r	8.
		Lazarus Fundenbergh.....	6.10
		George French.....	7.10
		John Fawner £5. 6 th May reduced to.....	4.
	22.	Andrew Flickinger.....	6.10
		Jacob Florough Sen ^r 3 Sep ^r reduced to £4	5.
		Jacob Florough Jun ^r	3.
		Daniel Fundenbergh.....	6.10
		Enoch Frey.....	5
		Jonathan Frey.....	5
		Daniel Frey.....	2
		Leonard Ferrollet.....	3
		Israel French.....	2.
	29.	Allen Farquhar Sen ^r £10. 18 June remitted	
		Thomas Farquhar.....	5
		William Farquhar, Son of Allen.....	5.
		William Farquhar, Son of William.....	10
		Moses Farquhar.....	6.10
		Samuel Farquhar.....	7.10
		Jacob Furney.....	5.

		Abraham Furney.....	10.
May	7.	Michael Fouts Pipe Creek.....	6.10
		Jacob Fisher £6.10 ibid. 5 June reduced to	2.10
June	4.	Robert Faris (Burnt Woods).....	4.
April	11.	Martin Garver.....	7.10
	12.	Samuel Garver.....	6.10
		John Garver Sen ^r £5. 18 June remitted	
		John Garver Jun ^r	5.
		Martin Garver (Son of John).....	4.
		Michael Grouse Jun ^r £6.10 18 June re-	
		duced to.....	4
		John Grabich.....	8
		Samuel Garver (Son of John).....	4
		Christopher Gun.....	2
	22.	Peter Gaber £6.10 4 th June reduced to...	5.
		Peter Grawley.....	2.
		Nicholas Grawley.....	5.
		Andrew Grosh.....	2
		Gideon Gibson.....	5.
April	22.	Peter Gross Nickle £6.10 May 20 re-	
		duced to.....	3.10
		John Gross Nickel £6.10 May 20 reduced to	3.10
	29.	Thomas Gilbert £8. 18 June reduced to...	5.
May	6.	Henry Good £4. 4 th June discharged	
		Henry Grice.....	4.
June	18.	Richard Gassaway.....	2.
April	11.	Henry Hersberger.....	6.10
	12.	Joseph Hains.....	4
		Mordecai Hains.....	4.
		John Harlan Jun ^r	4.
		James Hale.....	3.
		Abednego Hyatt.....	6.10
		George Hardman.....	3.
		John Hagarty.....	5.

	22.	Christian Hirshman £7.10. May 20 re-	
		duced to.....	5.
		Thomas Harrison.....	4.10
		David Hoffer.....	4.
		Levy Hopkins.....	3.
		Jacob Herboch £8. 6 May reduced to....	6.10
		John Herbock.....	6.10
		George Herbock Jun ^s £6.10 18 June re-	
		duced to.....	4
		Ludwick Herbock £10. 18 June reduced to	7.10
		Gutlip Heipner.....	4.
		Ulrick Henningher.....	2.
		George Hardesty.....	5.
		Frederick Holtzable £6.10. 6 May re-	
		mitted because over Age	
		Anthony Hardman.....	4.
		Daniel Hardman £5. 4 June reduced to...	4.
		Abraham Hardman.....	2.
		Anthony Hardman Jun ^r	2.
April 29.		John Hockman.....	5
		Samuel Hutton.....	4.
		Francis Harris £4. 4 June discharged	
May	6.	Christian Hoover £7.10. 6 May reduced to	6.10
		William Harkins.....	4
		Michael Hebner.....	5
		Nathan Hains.....	7.10
		George Hebner.....	6.10
		Peter Hubard £3. 18 June remitted	
June	4.	Jesse Hughes.....	4.
		George Hardastee (Lower Monocasy.....	3
		Robert Hunt (Bush Creek).....	7.10
April 22.		Jacob Isenberger.....	6.10
		John Isenberger.....	4
		Gabriel Isenberger.....	4.
		Michael Isenberger.....	4.

May 20.	Joseph Iher £5.10	4 June discharged	
June 18.	Ebenezer John.....		2.
April 12.	Gabriel Kemp.....		6.10
	Frederick Kemp Jun ^r		6.10
	Henry Kemp.....		3.
	Peter Kemp Sen ^r £8.	6 May reduced to...	6.10
	Peter Kemp Jun ^r		4.
	George Barnet Kesler £5.	May 6 reduced to	4
22.	Francis Kaalbaugh £5.	5 June reduced to	2.10
	Peter Kittaman.....		5.
	Bastian Knave.....		6.10
May 7.	Leonard Kittsmiller.....		6.10
	John Kinsy	20 August reduced to £3.10..	4.10
	John Kesler.....		5.10
	Kesler (Son of John.....		2.10
	Peter Kesler £3.10.	4 th June discharged	
	James Kensler.....		6.10
May 20.	William Leach £4.	} 4 June discharged	
	Benjamin Leach £4.		
April 12.	Henry Landus £6.10.	May 20 reduced to..	5
	Daniel Lear.....		5
	Jacob Lewis £2.	18 June remitted	
22.	John Linken.....		4
	Nicholas Leatherman.....		6.10
29.	Peter Lookenbeall.....		5.
	Jacob Lookenbeall.....		4.
	Adam Lemmon.....		5.10
	Jacob Lemmon.....		4.
	Peter Leisor £4.	18 June reduced to.....	2.10
	Zachariah Leiser £4.	18 June reduced to..	2.10
	Henry Lynn.....		6.10
May 7.	George Lemmon.....		6.10
May 20.	Daniel Long Jun ^r £4.	18 June remitted	
April 12.	Jacob Miller (Son of Adam).....		6.10
	Jacob Miller	Sep. 3, reduced to £5.10....	6.10

		Abraham Miller	Sep ^r 3, reduced to £6.10..	7.10
		Charles Merchant.....		3.
22.		Daniel McCormick	£7.10. May 20 discharged because ineffective. Voluntarily agreed to give.....	4
		Peter Miller	£6.10. 4 June reduced to....	4.
		Joseph Myer	£8. 4 June reduced to.....	6.
		John Myer	£5. 4 June reduced to.....	4.
		Jacob Massbaugh.....		5.
		Jacob Myer.....		7.10
		Stephen Miller.....		7.10
		Francis Matthews.....		4.
		Valentine Moser	£4. 6 th May reduced to..	3.
		Conrad Maugens	£7.10 6 th May reduced to	5
		Peter Maugens	£5. 6 th May reduced to....	3.
		William Morsel.....		6.10
29.		Solomon Miller.....		10.
		Robert Miller.....		6.10
		Henry Miller	£7.10. 4 June discharged	
		Jacob Martin.....		7.10
		David Martin.....		7.10
		Philip Miller	£7.10. 5 June reduced to....	4.10
May	7.	Post Myers.....		8.00
May	7.	David Miller.	Pipe Creek.....	4.10
		Daniel Miller	ibid.....	4.10
		Jacob Midour	£4.	} 4 June discharged
		John Midour	£4.	
		Andrew Midour	£4.	
		Jahugh Moore.....		4.
June	4.	William Maloney	(Burnt House H ^d).....	3
		William McClean	(Lower Monocy).....	3.
	5.	Daniel Moyer	Pipe Creek Hundred.....	2.
April	11.	Rudolf Neal	£10. 29 th April stk off because over age Agreed to contribute....	5.
		John Noffsinger,	Son of Peter £6.10. 18 June reduced to.....	4.

	22.	Richard Norwood.....	6.10
	29.	Abraham Nighswanger £2.10. 18 June re- mitted	
		John Neff.....	6.10
		Adam Neff £6.10 18 June remitted	
		Daniel Neff.....	5.
		Neff	
		Jacob Neal.....	6.10
May	6.	Matthias Nossinger.....	4.
		Samuel Nossinger.....	4.
		John Nossinger.....	4.
	7.	Peter Nossinger £6.10. 20 August re- duced to.....	5
June	4.	Jacob Neaff (Burnt House H ^d) £3. July 2 remitted	
April	12.	James Owens.....	2
	22.	Jacob Ockerman £7.10. 29 th April re- duced to.....	5.
		Jacob Ort.....	2.
	29.	Laurence Owler £5. 18 June remitted	
		George Adam Owler £5 18 June remitted	
May	20.	Thomas Orbesson £6. 18 June remitted be- cause enrolled	
April	11.	Nathaniel Patterson £10. 29 th April stk off, he having satisfied the Committee that he is not an effective Man	
	12.	Obediah Pierpoint.....	6.10
		Francis Pierpoint.....	6.10
		Joseph Pierpoint.....	3.
		Philip Pier.....	7.10
	22.	Robert Plummer.....	7.10
		Gate Plummer.....	7.10
		David Plain.....	7.10
		Joseph Plummer Sen ^r	7.10
		Joseph Plummer Jun ^r	6.10

		Samuel Plummer.....	7.10
		Abraham Plummer.....	7.10
		Anthony Portney.....	5.
	29.	William Pidgeon.....	4.
May	6.	John Pickelhimer.....	5
	7.	Thomas Samuel Poole.....	6.10
June	18.	Thomas Porter.....	2.
April	12.	John Richards.....	3.
		Abraham Reyner £7.10 reduced 29 th April to	6.10
	22.	Christian Rote.....	4.
		Daniel Rudy.....	2.
		Peter Rager £5.10. remitted because over Age	
		Richard Roberts.....	6.10
	29.	Edward Ripple.....	5
		John Reasor.....	5
May	7.	Abraham Roland.....	6.10
June	4.	Samuel Riston (Burnt Woods.....	3
		Richard Richardson (Lower Moncy).....	8.
April	11.	Jacob Stover.....	5
		Daniel Sayler.....	6.10
		Christian Sayler.....	6.10
	12.	Rudolf Swiser Pipe.....	6.10
		James Smith (Iron Master) Pipe.....	10
		Henry Shaver.....	7.10
		Jacob Shaver.....	3.
	12.	Martin Shoupe, 20 August reduced to 6.10..	8.
		Christopher Steel £6.10; 18 June reduced to	4.10
		Peter Stevens.....	3
		Adam Smith (son of Martin.....	6.10
		Hugh Scott.....	10.
		George Sexton.....	6.10
		John Stouder.....	5
		David Stouder.....	3
		John Stephenson Jun ^r	10

	Jacob Stoner.....	5
	Thomas Schley Jun ^r	5
	Adam Shaffy £4; 29 th April reduced to....	3.
	John Stoner (Son of Jacob).....	6.10
22.	John Schlifer 7.10; 6 Aug ^t reduced to.....	4.
	Godlip Sidle Israel's Creek.....	4.
	Jacob Stoner.....	7.10
	David Stoner of Jacob.....	5.
	Daniel Sipe £2; 4 June discharged	
	George Sweet Lower Manor.....	2.
	John Schneider (Son of Jacob).....	4.
	Samuel Smith.....	4
	John Shouts.....	6.10
	Samuel Schartz £4; remitted 6 th May, be- cause ineffective	
	Musgrove Simpson £6.10; discharged from his fine	
	Elias Stoufer.....	4.
April 29.	William Smith.....	3.
29.	Philip Shank £6.10; 4 June reduced to....	2
	Jacob Swineheart £4. 18 June reduced to..	2
	Gabriel Swinehart Jun ^r 5.10; 18 June re- duced to.....	4.
	John Stover.....	5.
	Christian Staymar.....	2.10
May 6.	George Michael Shipple.....	2.
7.	Jacob Shuman Pipe Creek.....	3.10
	Matthias Swiser Pipe Creek.....	6.10
	Jacob Snyder £7.10; 18 June reduced to...	4.
	Casper Sherfe £7.10; 18 June reduced to...	4.
June 4.	John Stoner (Sam's Creek) Unity Hundred	5
	Daniel Stephenson (Burnt Woods).....	5.
June 18.	Edward Stephenson (Son of Richard) L.P.C.	3.
	Richard Stephenson do.....	3.
April 12.	Samuel Thomas £6.10; 29 th April reduced to	3.
	Joshua Testill (living with George French)	4.

22.	Alexander Thomas.....	6.10
	Thomas Taylor.....	6.10
	Joseph Taylor.....	6.10
	Joseph Talbot Ling ^r	6.10
29.	Samuel Toms.....	7.10
	William Toms.....	7.10
June 6.	John Timberlin (Burnt Woods.....	4.
April 12.	Benjamin Vanhorn.....	3
	Peter Vanhorn £3 6 th Aug. remitted	
22.	Jacob Verrefeltz Sept. 3, reduced to £6.10	7.10
April 11.	Benjamin Whitmore.....	6.10
	David Whitmore.....	5
12.	John Warner.....	5
	Thomas Wilson.....	6.10
	Peter Wetsill £6.10. 4 th June discharged	
	George Warner.....	2.10
	Thomas Walter £5. May 6 reduced to....	2.10
	Michael Wine 3 ^d Sep. reduced to £5.10...	6.10
22.	Philip Weaver £4. 29 th April Struck off	
	John Williard.....	2
	Philip Williard.....	2
	Andrew Williard.....	2.
	Christopher Wesdenhaver.....	6.10
	Samuel Waters Ling ^r	6.10
29.	Henry Wermer Burnt.....	6.10
	Joseph Wright Pipe Creek.....	10
	Jonathan Wright.....	6.10
	Joel Wright.....	6.10
	Jacob Wermer Burnt.....	7.10
	Francis Wicle.....	4.
	William Wicle.....	4.
May 6.	Abraham Whitmore.....	5.
	Henry Whitmore.....	5.
7.	Andrew Woolf.....	5.
	Stophel Warner £5: June 4 discharged	

	20.	John Wilson £5; 18 June remitted	
June	4.	John Willets (Unity Hundred).....	4.
		Richard Wheeler (Burnt Woods).....	4.
		John Wallis (ditto).....	4.
		Martin Whip Jun ^r Lower Manocasy.....	4.10
		Tobias Whip.....	4.10

May 7. Andrew Young..... 8.

April 12. Anthony Zerrick..... 4.

A List of the Collectors of Fines and Receivers of Arms in this District.

April 12. Manor Hundred. Alexander Warfield & Peter Baird.

Israel's Creek Hundred. Wm. Duvall.

Middle Manocasy Thomas Fleming and Matthias Ringer.

Frederick Town Nicholas Highsler.

Tom's Creek John Faires.

Little Pipe Creek. James Wells, James Winchester & Pearre Lamb.

April 29. Unity Hundred. Daniel James.

Burnt House Woods Hundred. Richard Warfield.

May 7. Lower Kitockton. Basil Beall.

Upper Kitockton. James Fleming and Michael Troutman.

Middle Kitockton. Van Swearingan.

Linganore, Nathan Maynard, and Nicholas Hobbs.

Piney Creek, Jacob Good.

Lower Manocasy, Carlton Tanneyhill & Leonard Smith.

Upper Manocasy, James Ogle.

Sugar Loaf. Elisha Beall.

(To be Continued)

EXTRACTS FROM THE CARROLL PAPERS.

(Continued from Vol. XI, p. 189.)

17th March 1762

Dr Papa.

My last was dated the 5th of Jan^{ry}. You have no doubt received my several letters of the 13 Oct^o 16 & 19 Dec^r. They will inform you what steps I have taken to serve M^r Ireland & with what success: But M^r Ireland has I hope already had the Satisfaction of learning all this from his son who left England at least London 3 months ago. I have received y^r letters of the 26 Oct^r, Nov^r 11, Dec^r 7th. I write to you almost every month: the opportunities of a speedy & safe conveyance are very rare & precarious few Merchants caring to trust their ships upon so long a voy^a without convoy. Independent of y^r commands, w^h I always make it my study to obey, I find too great a pleasure in writing to you to deprive myself of that satisfaction: M^r Perkins tells me he seldom or ever knows of ships sailing from Bristol or the other outward ports. I could indulge my grief in dwelling upon a melancholy subject were it not for fear the tender feelings of an overflowing heart might soften yours and provoke fresh tears. Capt. Carroll is pretty often with me; I like his company as you generally are the topic of our conversation. The accounts of Maryland in as much as they concern me are very unfavourable. I may lead a happy life in my native country tho' the prospect seems unpromising. But as I expect little happiness, so if I meet with difficulties I shall not be disappointed & unprepared. M^r Dulaney has told Cap^t Carroll his health will not permit him to examine the papers sent him; he told me as much when they were 1st delivered, but added that should his indisposition w^h hindered his application to business, continue he wou^d give them to some other Lawyer to revise them: This he has not done. I have called upon him several times but can never meet

with him at his Lodgings. I shall desire him to return the Packet that I may consult Mr Hutton or some one else upon the case in question & ask his opinion wether an appeal will lay against that decree. Perhaps this may give offence to Mr Dulaney but I shall take care to manage the affair in such a manner as to remove all suspicion of diffidence or disgust. 30 books & other pieces containing the constitution & doctrines of the Jesuites have been publickly burnt at Rhoïen persuant to an arrest of the Parl^t of Normandy issued the 12th Febr'y by wh^h the Jesuites are enjoined to evacuate their houses before the 1st of July next & to retire wither they shall think proper, there to live in a clerical way under the authority of the Bishops; their estates & effects of whatever kind they may be will be put under the care of Administrators. I have desired Mr Jenison to translate such passages of the Italian letters, as to him appear the most material & interesting. I have not as yet seen the essay. Are all the Law books sent from Maryland yours? I ask this because some have my Grandfather's coat of arms & others have not, in some I find Daniel Carroll's name written: Several want new binding but they will scarce answer the expence being old & bad editions. Maccarty has taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act he has quitted his Chambers in Gray's Inn but cannot learn wither he has removed to. The Pipe of Madeira is at last arrived. I have not as yet tasted it, but doubt not of its being good If I may judge from the price. I wou'd willingly enlarge the circle of my acquaintance; but to get acquainted with men of such eminence & influence is extremely difficult if not impossible to one in my station. The frequenting of company in high life wou'd be attended with great expence & loss of time, & other inconveniences; without any other advantage than the knowledge of such persons, their follies, vices & extravagances.

I have begun to learn the Italian method of bookkeeping. It is certainly useful & ought to be known by all Merchants & men in business. It gives me real satisfaction to hear you enjoy y^r health & a good habit of body. Y^r life is dear to me

beyond anything in this world. Y^r death wou'd be the greatest misfortune that can befall me. I daily pray to God that whenever he pleases to take you from me you may be found duly prepared to appear before y^r Omnipotent, Just & merciful Judge. Frequent thoughts on this melancholy subject accompanied with proper acts of resignation to the divine will might soften the 1st impressions of grief. But the remedy is worst than the evil. I shou'd thus anticipate my unhappiness and bewail as present what may be & I hope is still at a great distance. Whenever I lose you my loss will be exceeding great: Shou'd that fatal day be near at hand, shoud you be snatched from me in my absence to what difficulties woud you leave me exposed, without experience perhaps without a friend, surrounded with enemies, engaged in hereditary quarrels, bewildered in the labarynths of Law, obliged to dive into old an intricate accounts & to rummage for papers, w^h I shou'd not know where to look for: besides encumbered with the management of a large estate and unacquainted with business an utter stranger to the people, country, & situation of my affairs. A year or two's experience and y^r assistance wou'd prevent all these inconveniences; you wou'd soon make me acquainted with the true state of the disputes you are engaged in, with the character, disposition and temper of those with whom it might be my interest to be connected, or of those whom it wou'd be adviseable to shun: You wou'd instruct me to manage the estate, as you have done with prudence & economy: Yet I must forego all these advantages to compleat the term of years destined to my reading the Law: of what great advantage will the knowledge of the law be to me? I can't be called to the bar & of course cannot practice & Lawers do not care to be instructed by those who employ them: I believe you have experienced this more than once to be true. If other occupations in Maryland will hinder my further application to the Law of what service will 4 years' study be? If you still adhere to y^r former resolution I readily submit to it & will endeavour to make the best use of my time. I desire to be remembered in

the kindest manner to Mr Croxall & my Cousin John Darnall for both whom I entertain a sincere regard as worthy men, yours and I hope, my friends. My compliments to Mr Darnall. I am Dr Papa

Your most affectionate & dutiful Son,
Ch: Carroll.

P. S. I have enclosed & sent by this opportunity to Mr Harden at Philadelphia the papers relative to the late rupture with Spain: I have read & found them interesting: If I am not mistaken they will afford you some instruction, at least pleasure.

The death of the late Carina will, tis generally thought, alter the system of her Court: the new Emperor, if credit can be given to our papers, is desirous of peace & will conclude a peace with the King of Prussia: That monarch is making great preparations to sustain the last efforts of the Empress queen: wh in all probability will prove abortive, if the Russians as tis reported withdraw & become spectators instead of actors in these fresh scenes of slaughter & inhumanity. Portugal will be obliged in all likelihood against its interest & inclination to take part in the present war & declare against Spain: My Lord Tyrawley is gone to Lisbon, he will command the English forces wh are to be sent to the relief of the king of Portugal: Warlike stores are shipped on board all the vessels bound to that kingdom. Marshal Broglio is in disgrace: D'Etreis¹ in conjunction with Soubise² is to command the french troops in Germany this campaign.

26 April 1762

Dr Papa.

This goes by Cap^t Kelty, whom I beg you will treat civilly: He is an honest, sober, industrious man & merits encouragement: He invited Harry Carroll & myself twice to his house & gave us a very good dinner. Pray invite Cap^t Hanson to

¹ Louis-Charles-César Letellies Estrees, Marquis de Countauvaux, 1697. 1774.

² Charles de Rohan, Prince de Soubise, 1715-1787.

dine with you he deserves y^r notice. Since mine of the 11th Instant I have rec^d y^r short letter of the 30 of Janu^{ry}. It gives me real concern & no small mortification to hear I lost such an opportunity of writing, which was owing to my being wholly ignorant of it. This is the more surprising as I was then in town: for the future I shall take care to enquire myself of ships sailing to Maryland or Pensilvania & not trust to other intelligence I hope you have rec^d my several letters of the 13 Oct^r, Dec. 16 & 19, 5 Jan^y & 17 March. I refer you to the newspapers for news. These you will find in the box with the books & magazines: The papers taken in since, the Magazines for April, & a book lately published containing some discoveries made by the Russians on the northwest Coast of America go by Capt. Kelty. Yesterday the proceedings in the chancery suit Between Clifton yourself & others was sent to my chambers from Louis coffee house, unsealed & only rapt round with a scanty piece of brown paper. Dulany gave it to Macnamara to deliver it to me: The manner of returning the packet might have been more genteel so might Dulany's behaviour to me: common civility required a return of the visits I paid him to be wanting in a return of the visits I paid him to be wanting in civility thro' indolence bespeaks ill breeding; thro' mean pride or childish vanity implies the want of good sense. Perhaps Dulany has wrote to you concerning the appeal: if not pray let me know what steps I must take in the affair: If you want to obtain an appeal, I must apply to some able Counsellor to know wether it can be obtained, & this application will be attended with no little expense. The proceedings are pretty voluminous & the cause knotty; the case you have drawn may assist & save some trouble to the Lawer but is not explicit enough to make him understand the true state of the question or enable him to give his opinion. Macnamara has avoided me as much as possible since he got the 10 guineas: I was often plagued with his company before. I saw him this morning 2^d of May: he can't pay me: I send you here inclosed his note of hand for £10.10 so much money borrowed of me w^h he will

pay unto you: I suppose he is indebted to you in a much Larger sum. Capt. Carroll returns with Kely: the London air does not suit his constitution: I hope all his complaints will be removed by a change of climate his company has been very agreeable: The reasons & arguments advanced in some of my letters to hasten my return home will, I hope, seconded by Harry have such influence as to persuade you to recall me next Spring. I am most heartily tired of my present situation, & I wish you cou'd be convinced as I am, that its continuance to the time you mentioned, will not only be unserviceable but prejudicial perhaps to my health, most certainly to my interest. I desire my compliments to my Cousin Rich: Darnall: I should have answered her letter by this fleet, but the sudden departure of Capt. Carroll for Portsmouth, & a slight indisposition for these few days past has prevented me. Assure John Darnall & Richard Croxall of my sincere regard for them.

I am Dr Papa Yr most affectionate

& Dutiful Son

Ch: Carroll.

May 12: 1762

Dr Charly,

I am not at all surprised at what you write Concerning Mr Macnemaras Behaviour. He has a very unhappy temper. His Conduct is thoughtless, by th^t he runs himself into difficulties & necessities, & his Pride is such, that he Cannot acknowledge as he ought obligations & be gratefull. I have a letter from him, dated the 4th of last January after he had Behaved to you in the Manner you mention in wh^h far from taking notice of what he said to you he Plainly Represents his pressing necessities & earnestly Beggs my Assistance. But I cannot in Prudence do more than I have done for him.

I Communicated yr letter wherein you mention the Miss Bladens so much to their advantage, to Mr Tasker, who in all Probability will let Mr Bladen know what you say. A man Can loose nothing by a little Complaisance of th^t Sort & Custom

has made it all most necessary tho it has at the same time Established such Polisses to be looked upon as things of Course & some Consequence. Adieu my D^r Child

I am y^{rs} &c

C: C:

4 July 1762

D^r Papa.

The New York packet is to sail the 10th instant I take this opportunity the first since the departure of the fleet of letting you hear from me. I hope you have receiv'd my letters by Hanson & Kely & have had the pleasure of our Cousin Harry's company: Pray remember me to him in the kindest manner & put him in mind of his promise to write to me and let me know how he enjoys his health: I hope Maryland agrees with him better than London. I have perused some part of the papers & proceedings in the Law suit betwixt you and Clifton. You seemed desirous of obtaining an appeal & sent the papers to Dulany to have his opinion wether an appeal cou'd be obtained. I have no instructions to meddle in the affair and shall not take upon me to proceed in a case of such importance without your order. I must observe that Law charges, besides the trouble and fatigue, are very heavy. You know by experience to what a tedious length Law suits are generally spun out. It ought therefore to be a concern of great weight w^h shoud prevail upon one, who thinks himself injured by an unjust decree, to solicit an appeal; He ought to be well convinced of the Justice of his cause, of a well grounded probability of success, of his own impartiality, before he launches out into new expences & submits his suit to the final determination of a tribunal without appeal. In reading over the proceedings the following difficulties have occurred w^h if worth your notice and time pray remove in your answer to this.

The 16 Oct^r 1752 you obliged Clifton to execute a bond to Igna: Diggs for the pay^t of £634:5..4 Sterling. Now I can not conceive how Clifton at that time cou'd be indebted to you

in so large a sum. The 19 Oct^r 1738 you lent him £66 w^h with the Interest at 6 P C^t for 12 years amounts to £113.. —. .3^d; I say for 12 years because you stoped in your own hands £7:16..5 being 2 years interest of the £66, w^h said sum of £7..16..5 W. Brent had directed you to pay to Clifton. You lent to the same gentleman the 13 Aug^t 1740 the farther sum of £50: This with the Interest at the above mentioned rate for 12 years and 2 months comes to £86..10^s: The 15 Oct^r 1741 you lent to W: Brent £216..7..4 upon Clifton's becoming Brent's security. The Interest with the principal to the 16 Oct^r 1752, being 11 years amounts to £359..3..5½ on the very day Clifton executed to Ign: Diggs the bond of £634..5..4. Now the 3 above mentioned sums added together make £559..3..5½. The difference is £75..1..10½ a surprising one indeed and which by no means I can account for. Indeed the 14 Oct^r 1744, Clifton, as he says, was forced to become bound to you in a Judg^t Bond conditioned for the pay^t of £257..14..6¾. But the legality of this bond and of y^r demand appears to be but ill founded. Particularly if what Clifton advances, be true, that you insisted upon his executing that bond without any manner of consideration whatsoever, but under a pretence that as he was Brent's security he must & shou^d pay you the said £216..7..4 Sterling with compound Interest for the same &c &c. You cannot be ignorant that comp^d Interest is deemed usury: the Law looks upon it in that light & has endeavoured to restrain that illegal practice by severe & heavy penalties. I can scarce think a man intitled to comp^d Interest even in equity; for this reason: All property is regulated and protected by Law. Descents, the different species of estates, the manner of transferring them from one to another is fixed by the Common & Statute Laws. This is evident from the difference of hereditary succession in different kingdoms. The regulating of interest is undoubtedly as much the object & proper concern of the Law as any one thing besides: hence the frequent statutes for fixing the Interest of money: hence the difference of Legal interest in different coun-

ties: In England the legal interest is 5 P Ct. In Maryland 6. If it be the proper province of the legislature to settle the Interest of money, most certainly the prescribing in what manner Interest is to be taken is equally so. *Nam qui majus habet habet et minus, et principale ducit accesoniam* are known maxims of the civil & Common Law. The Inference from this reasoning is too obvious, it would be too gross an impeachment of your sense to draw it at full length. One more observation on the proceedings and I have done. You recovered 13 July 1743 against Peter Hedgman by Judg^t of the country Court of Stafford £235..5..11. I think you have been somewhat injured by this decree, it has deprived you of £3..15..9 $\frac{1}{4}$. From the 15 Oct^r 1741 to 13 July 1743 is one year 9 months: the Interest for that space of time amounts to £22..11..4 $\frac{1}{4}$ with the Principal is £239..1..8 $\frac{1}{4}$. Nor do I in the least understand the method used by the county Court in computing that Interest: I refer you to the proceedings and desire an eclai^rcissement. Clifton pretends that you have no legal demand for any Interest on that Sum from the time Mercer filed his bill in order to stop the same in the hands of Hedgman. Are his pretensions unjust? Ought not the money from the time it was so stop'd to be deemed a kind of deposition a security or indemnity for Mercer till a final decree cou'd be obtained? and thus as neither Mercer or Clifton cou'd make any use of the money during the attachment and pending the suit it may appear somewhat hard to charge either of them with the Interest. I have tired myself and fear I have tired you with these prolix perhaps futile objections. I'll drop this subject at present: You may expect on some other occasion further observations on the proceedings.

The sudden change of Russian politics will in all probability bring about a peace in Germany if not thro' all Europe. Those very Russians who a few months ago were auxiliaries to the Austrians, the very General who commanded those auxiliaries have by this joined the Prussian army in Silesia to act in opposition to their late friends. This conduct has determined

Sweden to follow the Russian Emperor's example & to make peace with Prussia. The King of Denmark is unwilling to give up Holstein and yet affraid to rest his cause and right upon the decision of war. The contest wou'd be very unequal and he will avoid it if possible. He has extorted a loan from the city of Hamburg of £ St. 150,000 paying or promising to pay 4 P Ct Interest.

The 25 of June Prince Ferdinand surprised the French army commanded by the Marshalls D'Etrees and Souvise¹ in their camp at Gravenstein. The attack discovered the approach of the enemy: The French had not time to draw up in line of battle they retreated precipitately & in the utmost confusion. A total overthrow wou'd have ensued had not Stainville with a body of troops the flower of the army thrown himself into a wood. This brave resolution cost him dear: his whole corps was cut to pieces, taken, or dispersed: he himself is said to have fallen in the field. The Allies have taken between 2 and 3 thousand prisoners and amongst these upwards of 200 officers: The enemy's army retreated under the Canon of Cassel & a great part of it passed very hastily over the Fulda: We wait with impatience the consequences of this event. The greatest part of this account is taken from the gazette extraordinary.

Perhaps a few lines concerning myself will not now be unacceptable. I am well tho' thin. I have learnt arithmetic & am now, & have been for some time learning the Italian method of bookkeeping tho' I am not as yet master of it, but with time, patience, & practice hope to be. I apply to the Law, but cannot apply with that assiduity I cou'd wish: my constitution will not bare much fatigue & no fatigue can be greater than the intense application of the mind to difficult & abstruse knowledge. I rec^d some while ago your letter of the 8th April wh^h as all yours was most welcome. I shall answer it by the next opportunity. I go to Margate tomorrow morning to breath the country air, to

¹ See note *ante*.

bathe & for a little relaxation: My stay there will not be longer than a week. I am

Dr Papa

Y^r most affectionate &

P. S. My kind compliments to

loving Son

Rich: Croxall, John Darnall

Ch: Carroll.

& Sons, Rach: Darnall & Harry Carroll.

July 24: 1762

Dr Charly

This is in my owne hand because I do not Care my Clerk should know th^t you still persist after what I have said to you, to desier to Come in next Spring, were I to Consent to it, would not th^t Consent make us ridiculous in the eyes of thinking men? Should not a man who has had by Education Crowne it with the Study & acquirment of some Liberall Profession? Can any other knowledge be more useful to or becomming a Gentler than the knowledge of the Law? Can less than 4 years be bestowed in acquiring th^t knowledge? Is a year to be Higgle^d for by a man of y^r sense & Age? It gives me great uneasiness to think th^t what you seem to do so unwillingly you will not do well you read the Civill law two years to facilitate the study of the Laws of England, are six years of y^r life to be flung away? If th^t should be the Case I have done my duty, you will too late Repent y^r not Corresponding wth my will & intention.

If the air of London disagrees with you take lodgings in some of the adjacent villages & read there. If fasting & keeping lent impares y^r Constitution, you ought not to fast, y^r Confessor upon such a Report from your Do^r will order you not to fast & you ought to Pay an obedience to his orders.

I understand M^r Perkins sometimes is not so Ready as he ought to be in supplying you with Cash, if th^t is the Case, the 1st time he serves you so & you think y^rself ill used, let him know you have orders to Call for a supply Elsewhere & Apply to M^r Tho^s Philpot first & in Case of a Refusall to M^r Jo:

Philpot they I doubt not will readily supply you on y^r shewing them this letter & I will take Care immediately to make them full Remittances. I am My D^r Charly

Y^r Mo: Aff^t Father.

Sep^r 1st 1762

D^r Charly

At y^r Age it is naturall to think of Establishing y^rself in the world by Mariage. Whenever you do this y^r Future Happiness will depend on the Choice you made. Without y^r wife be virtuous, sensible, good natured, complaisant, Complying & of a Chearfull Disposition, you will not find a Married State a Happy one. Next to these Family & Fortune Come under Consideration. As to family there is not one in England who would be disparged by bestowing a Daughter on you: It is true our Family is not now Decked wth Titles, But we derive our Descent from Princes, & untill the Revolution notwithstanding our sufferings under Elizabeth & Cromwell, we were in Affluent Circumstances & Respected & we intermarried wth the best Families in the Kingdom of Ireland. As to fortune, without Exageration & without improbable & unforeseen Accidents I shall leave you worth at least Sixty Thousand Pounds Sterling, & (I fancy) there are not many Roman Catholick Families in the King's Dominions who Could give their Daughters fortunes Proportioned to yours, & I earnestly Recommend it to you on no Consideration, to marry a Protestant for beside the risque y^r Offspring will run, it is Certain there Cannot be any solid Happyness without an union of Sentiments in all matters Especially in Religion. Beauty is not to be under valued, But it is too transient & Lyable to too many Accidents to be a substantial motive to Mariage, & yet it Affects our Propensity to Lust so strongly, th^t it makes most Matches, & most of those Matches miserable unless when Beauty is gone, Virtue, good sense, good nature, Complaisance & Chearfullness Compensate the loss. An Agreeable genteel & neat woman wth these qualities is therefore to be sought by a man of Sense; But how is she

to be found? First of all by not being in love, that is by not letting our Passion Blind our understanding. By not letting her know you have the least design on her as a Wife, untill you know her: The Sex are the most Artfull Dissemblers, But nature will shew itself. By her generall Character from disinterested Persons; A too great stress ought not to be laid on this, However if it Concurs with y^r owne opinion & observation, it is in some measure to be Relyed on. It is of Importance to the Offspring, th^t a man & woman should be of good Size well Proportioned, & free from the naturall defects of Lameness, Deafness, Squinting, Stammering, Stuttering, from Hereditary disorders such as the Gout, Gravell, Consumption, &c. Madness also runs in the Blood. A nobleman would not suffer an undersized Pyebald watrayed spavined mare in his stud, & he shall urge his son to Marry a Humpbaked Puny woman with a great fortune: Has he not a greater Afection for his Beasts than his family? Having pointed out to you what sort of a wife is most likely to make you happy, & the Precautions necessary to get such a one the last thing in my Opinion, is the fortune, not th^t a fortune in Prudence ought to be overlooked. But it ought not to be Preferd or even put in Competition wth the other good qualities I have taken notice of & w^h I wish you may find in a wife. By what y^r owne fortune will be, you may Judge of the fortune you have a right to Expect wth a wife (your Education & Personell Merit is not to be left out of the Scale). If you should Condescend to take the woman unequall to you in Point of fortune I hope the inequality will be Compensated in Point of Family, by her Virtue & the other good qualities of her mind & Person. It often Happens th^t there is a very disagreeable train of Hangers on & dependants brought into a family either by the Husband or wife or both. It will not be so on y^r side as you are an only son, & should you marry in England, those (if any) on the side of y^r wife will be left behind you. I shall never persuade or influence you to marry against y^r inclinations, should you marry in Maryland I expect you will not marry against myne. But I

assure you I will not deny my Consent unless I think the match Dishonorable or like to Prove unhappy, this I think I have not the least Reason to fear from the opinion I have of y^r good sense & Prudence. If you should marry in England (w^h I consent to if you think y^r so doing will Conduce to y^r Happiness) I must trust you to y^r owne Judgement & may you be Happy: In th^t Case the Distance I am at will not admit me to join in the Marriage Articles or Settlement on y^r wife. However I hereby bind myself to settle on y^r wife as a Dower Six Pounds a year during her life if she Survive you for every Hundred Pounds she shall bring you as a fortune. But I desire you will not marry without making a Settlement on y^r wife. If you omit it & she survives you she may Carry a third of y^r Fortune by a second Marriage or otherwise into a strange Family. Thus D^r Charly you are allways in my mind, whether you marry or do not marry. Keep this by you, what I have said may be of Service to you, it Cannot Hurt you: These are but Hints but they open a vast field of Matter for thought & Reflection. May you in all things embrace what is best. I am D^r Charly

Y^r Mo: Aff^t Father

Cha: Carroll.

If her Parents be Persons of Good sense & Understanding, it is likely their Daughter may not want the same good Qualities. If they are economists their Children will not be Bred in Idleness. Girls confined Early to their Books, Needle & Works suitable to their Station & Properly instructed in the Principal of Religion, may be presumed will make good wives. But if they have been Humoured when young & Bred in Dissipation & inattention to things necessary & Laudable, the Contrary is much to be dreaded: The Character therefore of y^e Father & mother & the Regularity of the Family are seriously to be weighed, for you will not geather Grapes from Thorns. It will be an advantage if the Lady should have been bred in a Monastery, early good impressions are very lasting.

11th Nov^r 1762

Dr Papa.

The last letter I rec^d from you was dated the 29 of June, the preceeding Letter of the 12 May never came to hand. About the Middle of Augst I went down to Tunbridge Wells, spent there the remainder of that month and all the next: Mr Jennings our countryman bore me company; we kept house together, lived regularly, friendly & sociable. We found Mr Dulany at the Wells, he remained there till within a week of our departure for London: he dined with us 3 or 4 times and we with him as often: We sometimes rode out together; in one of our morning airings the discourse happened to fall upon your Law suit with Mercer & Clifton: he let drop in persuing this topic that the Company wou^d readily bare their proportion of the Negroe's Price and wages but thought it unjust in you to insist upon their baring such proportion of the damages incurred by Mercer's attach^t. Dulany has an easy fluent and persuasive tongue; is bold in asserting, positive in his assertions, ready to contradict, impatient of contradiction, imperious, decisive & dogmatical. I chose rather to drop the subject than insist on the Justice and legality of your demand, of w^h I have but a partial and imperfect knowledge. To Judge from the stated cases you sent me (but I own my Judgt^t may be prejudiced by self love) it appears to me reasonable and just that your Partners shou^d bare their proportion of the damages you have suffered by Mercer's suit & attach^t of your money in Clifton's hands, and that in equity you are entitled to a recovery of such damages against the Company. Indeed from the whole tenor of their conduct your Partners seem to have acted a shuffling and dishonourable part. From the stated case sent me and from the several letters therein referred to it appears that upon the demand made by Mercer of the Negroe Will you consulted your Partners and in consequence of their approbation and promise of indemnification you put in your answer to Mercer's Bill. Your Letters to the C^o & their answers are only referred to and not given at Length 3 or 4 excepted. I

cant possibly determine how binding the Company's promises may be unless I see the letters, in which those promises are contained: I make no doubt you have the originals by you as a proof of their approbation of the steps you persued & of their promises of indemnification. By your Letter to Dulany of the 7th Janu^{ry} 1761 you seem determined not to apply the money rece^d of Frazier and Wright to the purchase of Pimlico, but to apply it to the reimbursement of such charges & damages as were brought upon you by Mercer's suit and attachment. In case of non compliance with his arbitrary demand, Dulany threatens you with a Law suit: how are these disputes and mutual claims settled? or are they as yet settled or like to be? Do you Intend to solicit an appeal by your desiring me not to give myself any further trouble about it. I suppose you have laid aside that intention; then I apprehend you must abide by the several decrees of the Virginia Courts. If the C^o remains intractible and will not defray their part of the expence you have been put to by supporting a common cause, will it not be necessary to commence a suit against them in order to do yourself that Justice which you must not expect from their honour or uprightness.

You will oblige me in letting me know what steps you have taken or intend to take, and wether you will stand by Hill's arbitration; I am affraid that Affair will involve you in much trouble and perplexity. If you reject the arbitration is not the bond for performance of the award, forfeited, unless indeed manifest partiality or corruption can be proved.

In my last of the 6th Aug^t I enformed you I had applied to Cousin Antony Carroll as the properest Person from whom you might receive the Intelligence you desire concerning our family: He wrote to his sisters in Ireland for information: their accounts are very unsatisfactory, one of his Sisters sent him a scrap of Paper in Irish relative to our family & as he believes taken from Keating's History: I have given it to a person to be translated, when returned shall send it to you by the 1st opportunity. I know not whom to apply to for further informa-

tion, if you can point out a method of obtaining better intelligence, I will readily pursue it.

Mr Lewis has sent me in the 1st volu: of Gahagan's Irish history: the second and third volum^s are not as yet published: the whole work, I am told, is to be comprised in 3 volu^s in 4^o of 12^s p. volu: in sheets. The English Jesuites have been obliged in consequence of the dissolution of their order in France to quit St Omers; their College is now in the Possession of the Secular Priests of Douay The Students and Jesuites have removed to Bruges by an invitation from that city and from the Empress Queen who promises them her protection. But I refer you to Mr Hunter for further particulars who undoubtedly has ere this received a circumstantial account of the whole affair. Mr Kenedy to whom you applied to get the genealogy of our family translated, is in town; he desires his compliments to you & has promised to procure me all the memorials Published by the french Jesuites in their defence and in vindication of their innocence. I expect them shortly and shall send by the fleet or sooner if a safe opportunity is offered.

The Preliminaries of a peace between England, France and Spain were signed at Fontainebleau the third Instant they are not as yet published by authority but are said to be as follows. All Canada and that Part of Louisiana situate on the east side of the Mississipi to be ceded to England: thus that River is to be the boundary of the British and French colonies upon that continent: The Havanna to be restored to Spain, in return all Florida to be given up to England and the Spaniards & French to evacuate Portugal; our right of cutting logwood established their claim to a share of the Newfoundland fishery relinquished. The French are admitted to fish between the capes Bar & Bonavista only, & to have the Ports of Miquelon & St. Peters; in the last mentioned Isleland they may erect a fort and keep a small garrison but under the Inspection of an English commissary. Guadaloupe, Martinico, St Lucia, Mari-galante to be restored to France the other Islands to remain in

our Possession. Senegal we keep and give up Goree and Belleile for Minorca. The French are at Liberty to rebuild Pondicherry, & are allowed 2 or 3 factories in Bengal. I have given you the substance of what are said to be the Preliminaries, but forgot to mention that the French and English armies are to withdraw from Germany and in case the war continues between Prussia & Austria the French and English are to assist their allies according to treaty.

The French are to evacuate Ostend and Newport & to demolish the fortifications of Dunkirk. I do not make the progress I could wish in the Law owing to the want of a good method & proper Instructor and still more to my being out of the way of Business & the practice of the Courts: I still continue to apply & am not disheartened with the difficulties I meet with Persuaded as I am of the necessity of understanding the Law well. I desire my kindest compliments to Harry Carroll from whom I long to hear: Pray rembr me to Mr Croxall & John Darnall whom I much esteem & to my Cousin Rach: Darnall.

I am Dr Papa your most affectionate & dutiful Son,
Ch: Carroll.

(To be Continued)

SOME OLD BIBLE RECORDS OF THE WEST FAMILY OF VIRGINIA.

FRANCIS B. CULVER.

Hidden away between the covers of old family Bibles, belonging to the descendants of ancient and distinguished families of Colonial Maryland and Virginia, are found many interesting records. Crumbling with age and fast disappearing through the lapse of time, as families move hither and thither, sometimes far from the homes of their ancestors, these old records should be systematically preserved through the coöperation of all those

who are really of one common family by reason of ties of kindred and consanguinity.

It is hoped that a concerted movement may be inaugurated to preserve in a permanent and accessible form these valuable records, so precious to their possessors.

In a "Cambridge" Bible, printed by John Hayes, "printer to the University," in the year 1680, the following entries were found. On a page of this bible, and inscribed in large characters, is this entry: "Catherine West—her bible given her by Her Mother—Borne the 6th day of May, 1677." It was written so long ago that the ink has almost eaten through the page.

This valuable book is the property of Mrs. Tabitha Joynes Hance, of Baltimore, whose niece, Miss Helen Goodwyn Joynes, kindly permitted the contributor to transcribe the entries which are given hereunder.

WEST

Lt. Col^l John West departed this Life the 27th day of May Anno Dom. 1703.

Mrs. Matild. West departed this Life the 3^d day of Jany. Anno Dom. 1721.

SNEAD

John Snead was born 7th Jany. 1707:

Tho^s Snead was born 21st Decem^r 1708:

Sons to Ch^s Snead.

Charles Snead and Catharine was married the 7th Day of January Anno Dom. 1711.

Huldah Snead was borne y^e first day of March Ano Dom. 1712/13 & was Christianed y^e 15th of y^e same.

Huldah Snead departed this Life y^e 30th day of Aprill Anno Dom. 1713.

Charles Snead was borne y^e 26th of August Anno Dom. 1714.

Charles Snead departed this Life Feby. y^e 18th 1720.

John Snead was borne y^e 3^d day of Feby. Anno Dom. 1715 & Christianed March y^e 18th.

Smith Snead was borne Jany. y^e 13th, 1718.

Charles Snead y^e second was borne y^e 13th day of November 1723.

Charles Snead y^e second departed this Life Feby. y^e 23^d 1724.

Capt. Charles Sncad the Elder departed this Life April the 30th 1727.

Catharine Snead departed this Life February the 19th 1750.

SNEAD

Children of Mr. John Snead, Accomac:

Charles Snead was Bornd the 26th day of December Anno Dom. 1741.

John Snead was Bornd the 10th day of March Anno Dom. 1743.

John Snead departed this Life March y^e 23rd Anno Dom. 1777.

Anne Snead was Bornd 1st day of Sept. Anno Dom. 1746.

Mary Snead was Bornd y^e 25th day of December Anno Dom. 1749.

Thomas Snead was Bornd y^e 28th day of November Anno Dom. 1752.

Catherine Snead was Bornd y^e 25th day of July Anno Dom. 1756.

Scarborough Snead was Bornd y^e 23rd day of November Anno Dom. 1758.

Tully Snead was Bornd y^e 10th day of July on Sunday evening Anno Dom. 1763.

Mrs. Catharine Snead departed this Life the 19th of February Anno Dom. 1750.

John Snead departed this Life the 15th day of Sept. Anno Dom. 1780.

Scarborough Snead departed this Life the 7th day of December Anno Dom. 1780.

Thomas Snead son of John departed this Life March the 20th Anno Dom. 1787.

WISE

Children to Jno. Wise:

John Wise was born 8th March 1745.
 Solomon Wise was born 6th June 1748.
 William Wise was born 16th Nov^r 1750.
 Eliz^a Wise was born 11th Septⁿ^r 1754.
 Henry Wise was born 6th Feby. 1756.
 Charles Wise was born 19th June 1759.
 Peggy Wise was born 11th Nov^r 1761.
 Geo. Wise was born 8th Octo^r 1765.
 Nancy Wise was born 17th March 1769.
 Peggy Wise, mother to the afores^d children was bornd 5th day
 of Septem. 1726.
 Nancy S. Wise, daughter of Sol^o Wise & Mary his wife departed
 this Life March 10th 1806.
 Solo. Wise departed this Life the 25th Jany. 1820.

WISE

Trefania Wise was born the 11th day of April Anno 1777.
 John Wise was born the 5th day of September 1780: departed
 this Life the 12 of October.
 Peggy Wise was born July the 6th day 1786.
 Nancy Selmon Wise was born July 13th 1789.
 Polly Wise was born Feby the 18th 1783.
 Margaret Wise departed this Life 30th November 1781.
 John Wise departed this Life 8th December 1781.

SPARROW

John Sparrow was born December y^e 17th 1706 about 3 o'clock
 in y^e afternonon on a Wednesday.
 Elizabeth Sparrow was borne September y^e 12th 1708 about 5
 o'clock in y^e afternoon on a Sunday.

CALVERT MEMORABILIA.

Benedict Leonard Calvert to Hearne.

March 18, 1728/9.

You cannot expect from me in this Unpolished part of the Universe any entertainment worthy your consideration; Antiquities we have none; Learning is scarce known here; our Conversation runs on planting Tobacco and such other improvements of trade, as neither the Muses inspire, nor Classic Authors treat of.

Wee have had here of late a Printing house set up, which I have encouraged with as much Countenance from the Government as possible. Wee have printed our Body of Laws, and I herewith send you one of our first issue of the press, a translation of the Muscipula by one Lewis, a schoolmaster here who formerly belonged to Eaton, a man really of Ingenuity, and to my Judgment well versed in Poetry. Wee have here settled a fund for a free school in the several 12 Counties, which have mostly masters, but I think the Province too young for such a separated Scituation of Studies; I would rather the funds appropriated for these 12 schools were settled on our two older foundations, viz., on a free school here at Annapolis and at Oxford, a convenient Town over our Bay. I should then hope for some real success of Education amongst us; two schools well provided of Masters were better than 12 indifferently suited with one each, and inconvenient for Scholars, there being no Towns or accommodations for Boarding Scholars, where those 12 schools are fixed.

For my own part (as wee have already made the best provision for a regular Clergy, and Learning, of any Colonies in America) I shall be very desirous to see a real foundation for literature, well and prosperously established during my Government.

Some short Description of this Province, wherein I am set-

tled for some time, may not be disagreeable to my Curious friend. This Province, first seated by the Charges of my Great Grandfather, Caecilius L^d Baltimore in 1633, is now by the blessing of God become both fruitfull and populous. We are, I reckon, 80,000 souls, Whites and Negroes, exclusive of Indians. The Extent of our Province about 120 miles each way, Latitude and Longitude. Our model of government, after that of England, myself Representative of the King and L^d Proprietary, with the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, Executing Legislation, as King, Lords and Commons in England; our Courts of Justice resembling, as near as may be, those in England. Wee have about 36 parishes at present, whose Incumbencies one with another is [*sic*] at least 150 pounds per annum each, often much better, as our Staple, Tobacco, rises or falls in Value. We are in some expectation of a Bishop to be settled amongst us, to supervise the Clergy, which I should be glad to have; for some Ecclesiastical discipline is necessary amongst them, and I have been hitherto very forbearing of temporal or civil power, least [*sic*] I should indulge an Example to others, who might not proceed with that tenderness and deference to the Clergy, as myself am well Inclined. Our Clime is very hot in Summer and equally cold in Winter; but as the Woods by cultivation are cleared, the air becomes more wholesome. As for the Indians, natives and ancient Inhabitants here, I have made as frequent Conversations with them as opportunity has offered; they are a close, sullen people, reserved to themselves, little communicative of anything but when drunk, and then so Unintelligible and given to lying that little dependence is to be had on their relations; but I have found so much Analogy between their language and our European Dialects, and between some of their Notions and ours, in some particular Maxims of Religion and Government, such a Conformity, that my Curiosity is fully bent on further Enquiries, the success whereof I shall with much pleasure impart to my Good friend Mr. Hearne.

Thus far, Dear Sir, have I entertained you with an imper-

fect and Idle relation of these parts, which I hope time will Enable to compleat in a more perfect History of these parts, which I design for the World, if my Abilities or opportunities fall not too short. What I have now wrote is only for private amusement of yourself and friends; the Publick shall be hereafter obliged, if I am capable of it.

I remember you desired of me, on my leaving England, to know after what style to insert me in your subscription list, which, if you please, may be as follows: *The Honourable B. L. C., Governour of the Province of Maryland in America.* Present my sincere respects to M^{rs} Lehunte, Colley and Whiteside, if alive and at Oxford. I should have wrote to Mr. Lehunte, but as I hear he has left Oxford and know not where he may be settled. Direct my Books as usual to M^{rs} Lowe at Westminster, and rest assured of my remaining with great Esteem, Dear Sir, Your sincere friend and very Humble Servant, Benedict Leonard Calvert. Annapolis, the Capital of Maryland. March 18th 1728/9.

[Endorsed by Hearne: "Received Sunday night, June 22nd, 1729, by Post, which with the Book inclosed cost me 3s 6d.]

Hearne's Collections, 10:109.

Jan. 10 (Fri.), 1728/9.

. . . There is a speech printed in the Papers of the 4th. of this month, of my friend Benedict Leonard Calvert's to the General Assembly of Maryland, complaining of many differences subsisting there, and in the close tells them that his frequent indispositions will occasion his stay to be very short, so that I hope we may expect him back ere long, what I shall be glad of, nor indeed would I have had him went at first. But he urged as a motive the doing what service he could for the Family.

Ibid., 10:85-6.

June 3 (Tues.), 1729.

. . . At the beginning of this year, in the Papers for January 4th, was printed a speech of my friend Benedict Leonard

Calvert, Esq., to the General Assembly of Maryland, complaining of many Differences subsisting there, and in the close he told them that his frequent indispositions would occasion his stay to be very short. This speech I have not yet seen. I hear one of his brothers is gone over.

Ibid., 10:142.

July 16 (Thur.), 1730. From the Northampton Mercury for Monday, July 13:

There is lately dead the Hon. Edward Henry Calvert, Esq., President of the Council of Annapolis in Maryland, Commissary General of the Province of Maryland, and second Brother to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Proprietor (*i. e.*, the Lord Baltimore) of the said Province.

Ibid., 10:307.

Jan. 3, 1730/1, Hearne to Rawlinson.

I received Mr. Calvert's present of the Muscipula by post from London (but it cost me 3s. 6d. with his letter) very safe. You will be pleased to give him my humble service and thanks.

Ibid., 10:371.

Sept. 4, 1731.

. . . The Hon. B. L. Calvert is hourly expected in England.

Ibid., 10:453.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Meeting of March 13, 1916.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was called to order at the home of the Society at 8.15 p. m.

The minutes of the monthly meeting for February were read and approved.

In the absence of Mr. Spencer, the Corresponding Secretary, the donations during the past month to the cabinet and library

were described briefly by Mr. Radcliffe, the Recording Secretary.

The elections for active and associate membership resulted as follows:

Mrs. Emma Virgin Boulden,
Mrs. William Graham Bowdoin,
Mr. Swepson Earle,
Mr. Auguste Faure,
Mrs. Helen M. P. Gallagher,
Mrs. Hollins McKim,
Miss Mary Camilla McKim,
Mr. William Watters Pagon,
Mr. L. Irving Pollitt,
Mr. Samuel A. Tubman,
Miss M. E. Waters,
Mrs. Burgess Lee Gordon, Associate.
Rev. Francis K. Little, Associate.

The following report was submitted by the committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer:

March 13, 1916.

We beg to report that we have examined the vouchers and accounts of the Treasurer for the year 1915 and find them correct.

Respectfully,

Isaac T. Norris,
Wm. M. Pegram,
Wm. H. Lytle.

Under the head of necrology, the Corresponding Secretary stated that Mr. Isaac Henry Ford, who had become an associate member of the Society on March 19, 1914, had died on February 26th, 1916. Mr. Ford was a descendant of Colonel John Hyland, who immigrated from County Kent, England, and settled in Cecil County, Maryland, in 1679.

President Warfield read a letter from Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, expressing her appreciation of the use by the Colonial Dames of America, Chapter 1, of the rooms of the Library of the Historical Society for the meeting on February 22nd of that Chapter of the Colonial Dames, which on this occasion had been accorded to the Colonial Dames of America by the Maryland Historical Society for that purpose.

In presenting the valuable collection of genealogical papers of the late Wilson Miles Carey, Mr. Dielman read a sketch of the life and labors of Mr. Carey, prepared by Dr. Joseph S. Ames. The paper has been printed in the June number of the *Magazine*.

Upon motion made, seconded and passed unanimously, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. John B. Carey for this very valuable gift.

The President announced that Mr. Isaac Henry Ford, associate member of the Society, since 1914, who died on February 26, 1916, had bequeathed to the Society securities of the par value of \$1,000. The President stated that this bequest would be added to the permanent endowment fund of the Society.

The following resolutions offered by Judge Dawkins and seconded by Mr. Ammidon was passed unanimously:

To the Honorable the First and Second Branches of the City Council of Baltimore:—

The Memorial of the Maryland Historical Society respectfully represents—

Whereas, it has been brought to the notice of this Society that a proposal has been introduced in the City Council, and is now pending before that Body, the object of which is to convert the burying ground of Saint Paul's Parish situated in the block bounded by Lombard, German, Fremont, and Penn streets, into a public play ground.

And Whereas, the said burying ground contains the graves and mortal remains of many of the most illustrious citizens of Maryland and of Baltimore, who by their lives contributed to the proud history of the State and to the upbuilding of the City; and contains also many of the earliest sepulchral monuments erected here.

And Whereas, it has been the custom of all civilized peoples, since the dawn of history, to honor and reverence the place of sepulture of their dead; and it is not fitting that this community should fall behind others in the expression of such reverence;

Now therefore, Be it resolved by the Maryland Historical Society, in regular meeting assembled, this thirteenth day of March, 1916, that this Society respectfully but earnestly protests against any such diversion of the use of the said burying ground from the pious purpose to which it has been dedicated as a final resting place for the bodies of those interred therein; a resting place which, from the antiquity of its graves and monuments has become of great historic value, and the conservation of which should be regarded as a sacred trust and duty, not only by the Parish to which it belongs, but by the municipal corporation, and the community at large.

Judge Stockbridge made a very interesting statement in regard to the colonial copper sixpences.

The paper of the evening was presented by Mr. Philemon H. Tuck, entitled "A Marylander on the Bench in Egypt." This paper showing very careful preparation and excellent presentation of historical facts concerning a distinguished son of Maryland, was followed closely by the members. At the conclusion of Mr. Tuck's address, Major Pegram expressed his personal appreciation and that of the Society for the privilege of listening to such an interesting paper. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Meeting of April 6, 1916.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was called to order at the home of the Society at 8.20 p. m. with President Warfield in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The election of new members to the Society resulted as follows:

Mrs. George Corbin Perine,
Mr. T. McKean Meiere,
Mrs. Alice Harris Brent,
Mrs. William M. Manly,
Mrs. Douglas H. Gordon,
Mrs. Josias Pennington,
Dr. Frank J. Goodnow,
Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs,
Mr. Alexander H. Bell, Associate.

Under the head of necrology, the death of Mr. Henry Williams on March 20th, 1916, and the death of Mr. Samuel J. Harmon on March 21st, 1916, were reported.

Under the head of the reports of Committees, Senator George Arnold Frick upon the request of President Warfield reported that the customary appropriation of \$2,000 for the continuation of the publication of the Maryland Archives had been made by the last Maryland Legislature, and that the appropriation had been included as an item in the general appropriation bill which was waiting the signature of Governor Harrington. President Warfield thanked Senator Frick on behalf of the Society for the interest which he had taken in the desired appropriation and congratulated him upon the success which had attended his efforts in the matter.

Dr. J. D. Iglehart made a very interesting statement in regard to the tablets in Brooklyn to the Maryland soldiers who fell in the Battle of Long Island. He referred to the efforts which had been made by himself and by others to find out who

placed this tablet in the sidewalk in Brooklyn and what is its history. After a general discussion of the matter, President Warfield suggested that Dr. Iglehart write to the Maryland Society of New York in regard to the matter. Mr. Duvall moved that a committee of three be appointed to ascertain the names of the Maryland officers and men who won everlasting renown in the battle of Long Island. This motion was duly passed, whereupon President Warfield appointed the following committee:

Messrs. Andrew C. Trippe, Francis B. Culver and Richard M. Duvall.

The paper of the evening was then presented by Mr. De-Courcy W. Thom, entitled "Claiborne and Kent Island in Maryland History." The facts in regard to this dramatic and stirring period in Maryland History were delineated in a most interesting manner by Mr. Thom. At the conclusion of his address, General Trippe offered a vote of thanks to Mr. Thom for the pleasure which he had afforded the Society. The motion passed unanimously.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 10.15 p. m.

Meeting of May 8, 1916.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was called to order at 8.15 p. m. with President Warfield in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner reminded the Society of the valuable collections of papers in its possession, and of the acquisition of the Carroll Papers last year. To this collection was now to be added by deposit the papers of the late David B. Warden, through the courtesy of their owner, Mrs. George K. McGaw, of Baltimore, who is a great-niece of Mr. Warden. His career was briefly traced and a short description given of the collection, which is contained in five filing cases and two letter books. It contains the certificates of membership in many learned Socie-

ties, and letters from a wonderfully varied list of prominent men. Mr. Warden resided in Paris for almost the whole of the last forty years of his life, and, becoming the Dean of the American Colony there, he received letters of introduction, presenting to him almost every important American visitor to Europe. His activities as a book collector were notable, and he wrote several important statistical and political works, three of which are contained in the Library of this Society. After reading a letter from Mrs. McGaw, accompanying the deposit, Dr. Steiner moved a vote of thanks to her, which was duly carried. The letter from Mrs. McGaw was as follows:

1012 St. Paul Street

My dear Mr. Steiner:

I am sending today to the Maryland Historical Society addressed to your care, a box of letters, which have been in my possession since the death of my father, the late James Warden, to be cared for and used as your Society sees fit.

The letters represent the correspondence of my father's uncle, David Bailie Warden, U. S. Consul under Thomas Jefferson, at Paris, where he was the recognized and beloved friend of many Americans. In this collection you will find letters signed by the following names:

Thomas Jefferson
James Madison
Mrs. Eliza P. Custis
Baron Humboldt
Talleyrand
Gen. LaFayette
John Howard Payne
Fenimore Cooper
Jared Sparks
Poinsett
Josiah Quincy
Madame D.
B. Constant

Gen. Winfield Scott
Alex. H. Stephens
Lydia Sigourney
J. Wolfe Tone
Noah Webster—Worcester
Fenwick, John R.
Sir Chas. & Lady Morgan
Mrs. Eliz. Patterson
Count Rumford
Moncure Robinson
Sir Humphery Davy
and many others of more or less
interest.

I hope they will prove to be of some interest and benefit.

I wish to express my thanks to you, Dr. Steiner, for your kind and helpful interest. I am,

Very sincerely,
(Mrs. Geo. K.) Margaret A. McGaw.

May 2nd, 1916.

The following new members were elected:

Mr. Charles Eccleston Hayward,
Mrs. H. B. Simmons,
Mrs. Wm. T. Brown,
Dr. J. S. Davis,
Mr. Francis Wardale McAllister.

Mr. Radcliffe, the Recording Secretary, announced that two deaths in the membership of the Society had been reported since the last meeting:

John Worthington Hanson, died April 27th, 1916.

H. Irvine Keyser, died May 7th, 1916.

John Worthington Hanson had been elected a member of the Society on June 30th, 1877. Mr. H. Irvine Keyser joined the Society on March 10th, 1873.

The paper of the evening was then presented by Mr. John E. Semmes, the subject being "John H. B. Latrobe and His Times, 1803-1819, including life in Washington, trip to Pittsburgh and first steamboat voyage on the Mississippi."

Mr. Semmes' paper was followed with the closest interest. The illuminating insight which it gave into the early life of Mr. Latrobe, and concerning many of the activities of the father of Mr. Latrobe, aroused the keenest interest. In the course of the evening Mr. Semmes referred to an extract under date of Friday, October 23rd, 1835, from the diary of Mr. John H. B. Latrobe. The extract read as follows:

"Yesterday Johnson, Donaldson and I proposed to get up an Historical Society in Maryland."

Mr. Semmes stated that John Johnston Donaldson and Reverdy Johnson were the Johnson and Donaldson referred to in the diary. The extract from this diary was especially interesting since it was written a number of years before the founding of the Maryland Historical Society.

Under the head of miscellaneous business, President Warfield stated that the limitation in the Constitution, as a result of which members can be elected only on stated meetings of the Society, seemed to be an unnecessary restriction in view of the fact that there would be no stated meeting of the Society between May and October. After a general discussion of the matter, Vice-President Stockbridge offered the following resolution:

“Resolved, that paragraph 1 of Article V of the Constitution be amended by inserting after the first three words of said paragraph the words “or special,” so that the said paragraph shall read as follows:

1. At any stated or special meeting of the Society a ballot may be held for those candidates for active, associate or corresponding membership, whose names have been entered in the nomination book by an active member of the Society or by his written authority, and have been, by the Recording Secretary, announced at a previous stated meeting.”

The amendment was read. President Warfield stated that it was his intention to call a special meeting of the Society on May 29th to consider action for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the proposed amendment.

There being no further business before the Society the meeting adjourned.

NOTES.

The name "Laurence" occurs as a baptismal name in several generations of the Washington family, and it is generally believed to have no more significance than the Christian names of John, or Augustine, which are to be found in that family.

Laurence is a very old name with the Washingtons in England, and one of the immigrant ancestors of the family in Virginia was Laurence Washington.

There is evidence, however, to show that it was derived from the ancient and honorable Lawrence family of England through an early intermarriage with the Washingtons.

In the Visitation of Dorsetshire (1623), edited by John Paul Rylands (1885, London), page 63, we discover the following armorial bearings:

Lawrence (Harl. 1166, fol. 16b.)

Arms—Quarterly 1 and 4, grand quarters: quarterly I and IV Argent, a cross ragulé gules—II and III *Argent, two bars gules, in chief three mullets of the second*: 2 and 3 grand quarters: Argent, two bars vert, in chief three martlets gules. Over all for a mullet for difference.

The words in italics describe exactly the armorial bearing of the Washington family, and the quarterings indicate a connection with the Laurences of Dorset, etc., which will account for the persistent use of that name in successive generations of the Washingtons.

F. B. C.

GENEALOGIES OF FOUR FAMILIES OF DORCHESTER COUNTY: HARRISON, HASKINS, CAILE, LOOCKERMAN.

(Continued from Vol. XI, p. 202.)

JOSEPH S. AMES.

THE LOOCKERMAN FAMILY OF THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.

15. THOMAS LOOCKERMAN,⁴ (Thomas,³ Jacob,² Govert¹) was baptized in the Old Choptank Parish Feb. 4, 1747, and he died in 1808 or before. His wife's name was Frances; and she died in 1812.

His will is quoted, without date, in a legal procedure undertaken in 1814 to decide upon a tract of land left by Thomas to his son Levin who died intestate and without heirs in 1809. The children named below are mentioned.

He was High Sheriff of Dorchester from 1785 to 1791; and he certainly died later than 1796, the date of a deed to his daughter Leah Bayley.

Issue:

- i. William Loockerman,⁵ "having offended and disobliged me and all his friends and relations by his impudent conduct, etc."
- ii. Levin Loockerman, d. 1809 without issue.
- iii. Thomas Loockerman (A Thomas Loockerman died in Cambridge Oct. 26, 1826 and a Thomas Loockerman had a wife Margaret in 1812).
- iv. George W. Loockerman.
- v. Josiah Loockerman.
- vi. Sarah Loockerman.
- vii. Susan Loockerman m. Henry Pattison.
- viii. Lilly Loockerman.
- ix. Mary Anne Loockerman.
- x. Leah Loockerman, d. 1805 Feb. 4; m. 1796 Apr. 23 Josiah Bayley. He was a delegate to Assembly in 1803 and 1804; and was appointed Attorney-General of Maryland, July 22, 1831.

16. RICHARD LOOCKERMAN,⁵ (John,⁴ John,³ Jacob,² Govert¹) lived and died in Caroline Co. His will was written Oct. 6, 1792 and proved Oct. 29, 1792. According to the county records he was married twice, first, on Aug. 9, 1775 to Mary Darden, second, on Nov. 22, 1779 to Ann Wood.

In his will he mentions only one son, Richard, who was

probably the son of his second wife, because in a legal paper dated July 3, 1793, he is called "minor under 14."

Issue second wife:—

20. i. RICHARD LOOCKERMAN,* d. 1834 Nov. 11; m. 1803 Oct. 11 Frances Townley Chase.

17. JACOB LOOCKERMAN,⁵ (John,⁴ John,³ Jacob,² Govert¹) was born Jan. 22, 1759 and died June 17, 1839. He is buried in the White Marsh Churchyard, Easton. For many years he was Clerk of Court of Talbot Co., living at "Oak Hill," near Easton.

He was twice married, first, on July 17, 1784 to Eleanor Clarke, daughter of Joshua and Ann Clarke of Caroline Co., second, on Oct. 10, 1802 to Mary Harrison (b. 1774 May 23, d. 1840 Sept. 14) daughter of Col. Robert Harrison and his wife Milcah Gale.

Issue first wife:—

- i. John Loockerman,⁶ b. 1789 Dec. 9; d. s. p. 1846 Dec. 24.
21. ii. THEODORE RICHARD LOOCKERMAN, b. 1798; d. 1851 May 26; m. 1829 June 8 Maria Martin.

second wife:

- iii. Mary Elizabeth Loockerman, b. 1806 Aug. 14; m. 1839 Nov. 19 Thomas A. Emory, of Queen Anne Co., son of Gen. Thomas Emory. No issue.

18. THOMAS WYNN LOOCKERMAN,⁵ (Thomas,⁴ John,³ Jacob,² Govert¹) of Caroline was a minor child at the time of the administration of his father, Thomas' estate in Aug. 1754, and but little is known of him. He was appointed 1st Lieutenant of the Caroline Co. volunteers, at the outbreak of the Revolution; and on June 24, 1777 he was commissioned Captain. The name of his wife is not known; but family records give the names of two children. In Sept. 1801, Margaret Walker, administratrix, advertises the sale of his property.

Issue:—

- i. Thomas Wynn Loockerman, Jr.;⁶ d. 1827 Mar.; m. 1824 Sept. 23 Susan Caroline Applegarth.*
Issue: i. Thomas G. Loockerman of Washington, D. C.
ii. Richard Loockerman.
19. VINCENT LOOCKERMAN,⁵ (Vincent,⁴ Nicholas,³ Jacob,² Govert¹) was born Jan 7, 1747 and died 1790 Apr. 5 "aged 43." He was married three times: first, on May 3, 1767 to Anne Goldsborough (b. 1751 Jan. 2, d. 1781

* She married May 8, 1838 Richard Linthicum of Baltimore.

May 15), daughter of John Goldsborough of "Four Square" and his first wife Ann Turbutt; second, on Aug. 1, 1781 to Mary Knight (d. 1787 Feb. 10); third, in Nov. 1787, to Mary Miller * (b. 1762 July 26) daughter of the Rev. John Miller and Margaret Millington.

Issue first wife:

- i. Susannah Loockerman,⁶; b. 1777 Apr. 17; m. James Stoops.

Second wife:

- ii. Nicholas Loockerman, b. 1782 July 24; d. 1783 July 30.
- iii. Sarah E. Loockerman, b. 1784 Sept. 16; m. Hon. Nicholas G. Williamson. Issue.
- iv. Vincent Loockerman, b. 1786 Sept. 13; d. 1787 Aug. 16.

Third wife:

- v. Elizabeth M. Loockerman, b. 1788 Aug. 7; m. Thomas Davy of Philadelphia. Issue.
- vi. Vincent E. Loockerman, b. 1790 Mar. 7. See Vincent: "History of Delaware."

20. RICHARD LOOCKERMAN,⁶ (Richard,⁵ John,⁴ John,³ Jacob,² Govert¹) was born about 1780 and died Nov. 11, 1834. On Oct. 11, 1803 he married Frances Townley Chase, daughter of Judge Jeremiah Townley Chase of Annapolis.

He lived in Annapolis a large part of the year, his wife having been given by her father the beautiful house on the corner of Maryland Ave. and King George Street, now known as the "Harwood House."

Issue: as given in a legal paper 1848.

- i. Jeremiah Townley Loockerman.⁷
- ii. Francis T. Loockerman, "probably dead."
- iii. Matilda Chase Loockerman, m. 1834 Jan. 23 Lyde Goodwin McBlair.
- iv. Catherine Loockerman.

21. THEODORE RICHARD LOOCKERMAN,⁶ (Jacob,⁵ John,⁴ John,³ Jacob,² Govert¹) was born in 1798 and died on May 26, 1851. On June 8, 1829 he married Maria Martin (d. Feb. 17, 1886) daughter of Hon. William Bond Martin of Dorchester Co. He was one of the leaders of the bar of Easton; he represented for many years his county in the state legislature; and at the time of his death he was President of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Issue:—

- i. Theodore Richard Loockerman, Jr., d. Oct. 5 1866; m. 1857 Magdalen Labagh (b. 1840; d. 1881 Aug. 28). She married (2) James E. Tyler of Richmond. Issue:

* She married Jan. 6, 1795 Major John Patten.

- i. Robert Cherbonnier Loockerman, b. 1860 Nov. 19; m. 1883 Feb. 15 Marion Stuart Wooddy of Fredericksburg. Issue.
- ii. Arthur Griswold Loockerman, b. 1862 May; m. 1895 Feb. 11 Naomi Trillish of N. Y. No issue.
- Others died unm.
- ii. John Loockerman, d. 1853 Sept. Killed by his gardener, who shot him thinking him to be a ghost.
- iii. William Bond Loockerman, d. 1838 Aug. 15.
- iv. Mary Elizabeth Loockerman, b. 1832 July 17; d. 1880 Sept. 1; m. 1851 Sept. 18, John William Cooke Loud (b. 1822 July 28; d. 1864 Sept. 21) of Florida. Issue.

NOTES.

1. Stanley Byus Loockerman was the grandson of William Byus. He died before 1846, and after 1810, in which year he was a Justice of Dorchester Co. He was twice married; first, on Dec. 8, 1796 to Sophia Dickinson, daughter of John and Ann (Trippe) Dickinson; second, on Oct. 22, 1799 to Mrs. Elizabeth (Craig) Sparhawk (d. 1846). All indications point to his being a grandson of Thomas Loockerman of Dorchester. (See 8).

Issue first wife:

- i. Charles Stanley Loockerman, d. in Florida about 1843.
- ii. Thomas.

Second wife:

- iii. Edward Loockerman, d. in New Orleans about 1867.
- iv. Washington C. Loockerman, b. 1809 Dec. 27; d. 1857 Mar. 21; m. 1842 Sept. 29 Mary C. Waters, dau. of Francis Waters, President of Washington College. Issue:
 - i. Francis S. Loockerman.

2. Edward Loockerman of Cambridge, married about 1795-1800 Margaret Bayley.

All their children moved to Florida about 1830.

Issue:

- i. Charlotte Loockerman, d. 1844; m. Dr. Stuart (or Stewart).
- ii. Elizabeth Loockerman, d. 1834 Nov. 20; m. Edward Loockerman her cousin.
- iii. Henrietta Loockerman, m.
- iv. Thomas Loockerman, d. unm.
- v. Mary Loockerman, b. 1812; d. 1865; m. (1) Edward Chandler (2) Dr. John Bradford Taylor. Issue.
- vi. James Loockerman, d. 1862 unm.

3. Mary Loockerman, widow and administrator of John Loockerman, late of Baltimore town and county makes an indenture with Timothy Kirk for property on the west side of Jones' Falls, Apr. 15, 1778.

4. Mary Loockerman, m. June 4, 1780 John Vitrie, St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore.
5. Thomas Harrison Loockerman leases lots 52 and 53 South Lane, Baltimore, 1775.
6. Sophia G. Loockerman, b. Apr. 10, 1842, d. Aug. 15, 1863. St. Michael's, Christ Church.
7. Fannie E. Loockerman Townsend, wife of W. F. Townsend, b. Dec. 10, 1839, d. Sept. 7, 1871. St. Michael's, Christ Church. She was the wife of the Rev. Wilbur Fiske Townsend, a Methodist minister.
8. Mary Loockerman, m. 1880 Apr. 28, Jacob Moore. Talbot Co.
9. William Loockerman of Annapolis, part owner of the packets between that city and Baltimore, was drowned off the Magothy River Feb. 22, 1792 by the upsetting of one of his boats. (Riley's *Ancient City*, p. 225.)
10. Jacob Loockerman deeds to George William Reed of Caroline Co. "Bartlett's Partnership," left him in will of Baker Thompson, 1828.
11. Richard Loockerman, m. 1820 Mar. 13 Rebecca Andrew, Caroline Co.
12. Thomas Loockerman was elected to the House of Delegate from Caroline Co., Nov. 1791. (Can this be Capt. Thomas Wynne Loockerman?) In 1796 Thomas Loockerman, living in Caroline Co. is agent for the sale of property in that county belonging to Jacob Loockerman of "Miles River Ferry."
13. Hill Loockerman, m. 1793 Feb. 17 Lovey Jones. Dorchester Co.
14. Records, St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore.
Edward Loockerman, m. 1803 Nov. 19 Fanny Carr.
Cassandra Lockerman, m. 1810 May 12 James Berry.
Mrs. Lockerman, buried 1812 Nov. 29.
15. Records 1st Presbyterian Church, Baltimore.
Eliza Lockerman, m. 1832 July 12 Robert Green.
16. Hester Ann Lockerman, m. Wm. Harwood, son of Richard and — (Callahan) Harwood.

17. Jacob Loockerman, Rev. soldier from North Carolina. Pension Records.
 18. There was a family of the name Lakerman, settling at Gravesend before 1656 and later moving to Staten Island. The dominant names are Abraham, Isaac and Peter. This name was variously spelled: Laacerman, Lokerman, Lockerman, etc.; but there is no reason to think that there is any connection between it and the one traced in this paper. See: "The Coursens of Sussex Co., N. J.," p. 20; Records of Richmond, Co., N. Y.
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Life of Henry Winter Davis. By BERNARD C. STEINER. John Murphy Co. Baltimore, 1916. Pp. 416. \$1.50 net.

The three autobiographic chapters with which the volume opens, with the intimate picture of the boy in his formative period, are not only quite as interesting as most autobiographies are, but they also foreshadow the entire life and labors of this brilliant orator and publicist.

In his preface, the author says that he has "endeavored to write his 'life in the manner of Tacitus and Plutarch, rather than in that of the modern biographer, who tells us what we ought to know from the histories.'"

While Mr. Davis was personally known to many still living, he is merely a name to the average person; and this seems strange in regard to one who played such an important part in the emancipation of the slaves and who materially aided in shaping the history of our State. The volume is a welcome addition to our slender store of local biography.
